The merchant who KNOWS that his store is IMPORTANT should be sure that his advertising is "big" enough and interesting enough to BEFIT and DENOTE an IMPORTANT store!

The Courier-Journal.

In a store the advertising regulates everything else as surely as the moon regulates the tide—or, perhaps, a little more surely!

VOL. CVII. NEW SERIES—NO. 13,908. LOUISVILLE, TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 29, 1907.—10 PAGES. PRICE {THREE CENTS. ON TRAINS FIVE CENTS.

The Weather.

Forecast for Tuesday and Wednesday: Kentucky—Increasing cloudiness and warmer Tuesday; Wednesday cloudy, probably snow or rain, warmer in east portion.

Indiana—Snow and warmer Tuesday except fair in extreme south portion; Wednesday snow or rain.

Tennessee—Fair Tuesday, warmer in west portion; Wednesday partly cloudy, warmer in east portion.

THE LATEST.

The question of who will preside at the trial of the Caleb Powers case, which is to be called next week at Georgetown, is exciting much interest among those connected with the case. Judge Robbins, who was appointed to try the case probably will resign. A special term will be called for the trial.

A murder trial, the outcome of which will establish an important precedent in legal and military circles, began yesterday in Pittsburg. Lieut. Ralph W. Drury and Private John Dowd, of the Ninth United States Infantry, were placed on trial, charged with the murder of William Crowley.

It is probable that the President will stop for a short time at Columbus, Ohio, on his return trip from the West the latter part of May and early June when he goes to Indianapolis and to Lansing, Mich., to address the students of the State Agricultural College.

Senator-elect Charles Curtis to-day has wired his resignation to Gov. Hoch, of Kansas, as a member of the House of Representatives and informed the Speaker of the House of his action. Mr. Curtis will take the oath of office to-day.

The Interstate Commerce Commission in a report upon the relations of the railroads to the Standard Oil Company, calls attention to that corporation's methods of stifling competition, and points out a number of other serious evils.

Democrats in the House look with favor upon the declaration of Senator Daniel, of Virginia, as floor leader to succeed Senator Blackburn when the latter retires at the end of the present session.

The attorneys for Sheriff Shipp have filed a brief in the Supreme Court of the United States protesting against a change of venue from Tennessee to Washington for the taking of testimony.

James L. Rodgers, American Consul General at Shanghai, in a report to the State Department says that boycott has had nothing to do with the falling off of American trade in China.

Two more jurors were secured in the Harry Thaw case yesterday and another venire of 100 talesmen is to be summoned. The total number of jurors so far accepted is nine.

Charles W. Schulte, a capitalist and banker of Memphis, Tenn., committed suicide at a Battle Creek, Mich., sanitarium, where he was being treated for a nervous trouble.

Chief Justice Fuller has announced that the Supreme Court of the United States would take a three weeks' recess from Monday next, for the purpose of consultation.

Milton Willett and Gip Hoskins, young boys, of Owensboro, were drowned while skating on a pond near that city, the ice giving away suddenly beneath them.

More than 200 miners are believed to have lost their lives as the result of a fire damp explosion in the Reden mine at Saint Johann-on-Saar, Rhenish Prussia.

Prof. Wilber S. Jackman, dean of the School of Education at the University of Chicago, died yesterday after an illness of less than twenty-four hours.

Four men were killed and sixteen others seriously injured by the explosion of an ice machine in the power house of Armour & Co., Chicago.

Millions are starving in China as a result of famine, according to reports received at the State Department from consular officers there.

The session of the Panama National Assembly came to an end yesterday. There probably will be an extraordinary session in March.

A terrific rain squall sank more than fifty Chinese craft in the harbor at Hong Kong and more than 100 natives were drowned.

Tariff revisionists in the House have failed in their efforts to get signers for a petition for a caucus on the tariff question.

Four men met death by accident or violence in Cincinnati yesterday and the Coroner was kept busy holding inquests.

Representatives of the Jamestown Exposition had a hearing before the General Assembly of Tennessee yesterday.

The military note was predominant at the funeral of the late Senator Alger which was held at Detroit yesterday.

Senator Beveridge occupied the entire session of the Senate yesterday by a speech on his Child Labor Bill.

JURORS SEND FOR OVERCOATS

Morning Court Session Cut Short by Cold.

Nine Jurymen Secured For Thaw Trial.

New Venire of 100 Talesmen To Be Summoned.

GEN. PETERS' PATHOS BRIGADE

New York, Jan. 28.—[Special.]—The total number of jurors obtained to try Harry K. Thaw for the murder of Stanford White stood at nine when court adjourned for the day at 5 o'clock this afternoon. At that time about 175 of the original panel of 200 talesmen had been called and it seemed unlikely that the jury would be completed from the twenty-five who were left. Earlier in the day Justice Fitzgerald had foreseen this situation and had directed that a new venire of 100 talesmen be summoned. They will be put in court to-morrow morning in case they should be needed.

The eighth juror was selected just before the noon recess. He is Charles D. Newton, a middle-aged, married man, who used to be in the business of railroad management, but is now retired. He lives at 267 West One hundred and Thirty-fourth street.

Juror number nine is Louis Haas, a good-looking young man, who lives at 127 West Ninety-sixth street, and manages a candy manufacturing plant at 23 Wooster street. He is the second unmarried man thus far chosen for the jury.

* * *

Chilly Day In Court.

The morning session of the court was cut short an hour or so because the steam heating apparatus of the building went wrong. It was chilly in the court room when the proceedings began for the day and it rapidly grew chillier. Soon the jurymen began to send for their overcoats and Thaw himself put his overcoat on. As the janitor reported that he could not do any better before afternoon, Justice Fitzgerald ordered a recess just before noon. By 2 o'clock repairs had been made and the afternoon session was conducted in a comfortable temperature.

An interested spectator of the afternoon proceedings was "Jack" Barrymore, the actor. He came to the court room with Detective Flood, of the District Attorney's office and it can be stated that under certain circumstances he will be a witness for the prosecution. Barrymore was very well acquainted with Evelyn Nesbit at the time Stanford White made her acquaintance and is familiar with the circumstances under which the architect came to know the chorus girl. Should any attempt be made on the part of the defense to introduce testimony regarding White's acquaintance with Evelyn Nesbit that would tend to blacken the late architect's memory, it is believed that the actor will be put on the stand as a witness in rebuttal.

* * *

They Stayed Late.

Mr. Barrymore and the detective sat well back in the court room beside the aisle that led to the main entrance. After court had adjourned the pair kept their seats until the court room was pretty nearly empty and a casual observer would have been justified in inferring that it was desired that the Thaw party and the counsel for the defense should know that the actor was present.

The Countess of Yarmouth was in court to-day for the first time since the first day of the trial. She sat just in front of her mother, and her brother, Josiah Thaw, sat beside her. The Countess was present at both morning and afternoon sessions.

Mrs. Thaw, the defendant's mother, came to court with her two daughters, the Countess and Mrs. George Lauder Carnegie. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw and her chorus girl chum, May McKenzie, arrived at about the same time, coming in another automobile. It was apparent to-day, as it has been before, that Harry Thaw's wife believes her husband's relatives have little sympathy for her, and that she regards Miss McKenzie as about the only real friend she has in court.

* * *

Thaw More Self-Possessed.

Harry Thaw himself made a better appearance to-day than he has hitherto made in the course of the progress of the trial. His eyes were brighter and his bearing easier and more self-possessed. He took more notice of what went on in the court room that was not vitally connected with the trial itself. Two newspaper illustrators were busily engaged in sketching him at an adjoining table, and the defendant smiled at them amiably and made no attempt to hinder their work.

* * *

The "Pathos Brigade."

The sympathy squad was getting a bit blue to-day. It had been deserted by several of its female members, who were of the opinion that they could write about the pathos of it just as well by the side of their own steam radiators up in Harlem as they could in the chilly court room. Their absence had a visibly depressing effect on the wholesale pity merchants. They were looking really downcast, when their interest and ambition were revived by the arrival of the Rev. Madison C. Peters, who immediately took command of the squad.

Under command of Gen. Peters the pathos brigade once more presented a united front to the enemy, for how could a man of them falter under the eye of a leader capable of this sublime sentiment: "The Thaw-White tragedy points a moral and teaches many golden lessons we would do well to learn if we wish to live virtuous lives, useful to ourselves and serviceable to the community."

"Forward the pathos brigade. Was there a man dismayed? Not on your life, they thundered."

Gen. Peters waved his glittering pen and proceeded to give a dozen receipts by following which any young man may avoid being a murderer, no matter how much money his mother gives him. On the whole it was a day of triumph for Gen. Peters. His nearest rival was a vivandiere. She is a former emotional actress and therefore knows all about emotional insanity. Wherefore she is right next to all the sobbing breaths and murmured prayers and strangling curses in the court room that everybody else is too thick to perceive.

O'MARA GOING TO NEW YORK.

Pittsburg Detective Will Not Discuss Purpose of Trip.

Pittsburg, Jan. 28.—Detective Roger O'Mara, formerly Superintendent of Police, who was engaged by Harry K. Thaw immediately following the murder of Stanford White, will leave this city to-morrow for New York to attend the Thaw trial. O'Mara refuses emphatically to discuss the purpose of his trip or confirm the report that he will take with him eight witnesses of importance to the defense.

Persistent rumors are in circulation here that Dr. C. C. Wiley and Dr. Henry A. Hutchinson, superintendent of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, will leave for New York this week, where both will be called as expert witnesses to prove that Harry K. Thaw was not responsible for his act in shooting White.

Thaw Sued By Alienist.

New York, Jan. 28.—Suit has been begun by Dr. Charles L. Dana, one of the alienists called into the Thaw case when the defense was in the hands of W. M. K. Olcott, against Harry Thaw and his mother for $1,000 for professional services, which he says he has been unable to collect. His lawyer, who says the services consisted of consultation as an expert for the defense and an examination of Thaw in the Tombs, will move to have the case called at an early date. Thaw's present lawyers contest the claim.

WHO WILL PRESIDE IN POWERS CASE?

QUESTION CAUSING MUCH DISCUSSION BY ATTORNEYS.

JUDGE ROBBINS PROBABLY WILL NOT SIT AT TRIAL.

SPECIAL TERM TO BE CALLED.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 28.—[Special.]—The case of the Commonwealth against Caleb Powers, charged with complicity in the murder of William Goebel, is on the docket for the February term of the Scott Circuit Court, which begins next week at Georgetown, and at that time doubtless will be set down for hearing at a special term, the regular term being of only three weeks' duration, and not sufficiently long to hold the trial.

The calling of the case will bring up the question of who is to preside during the next trial of this prisoner. Before the last trial Judge Cantrill was removed from the bench and the Governor appointed Judge Joseph E. Robbins, of Mayfield, to preside as Special Judge of the court. Since that time Judge Cantrill has been elevated to the Appellate bench, and Judge Robert L. Stout, of Woodford county, elected Judge of the Fourteenth judicial district, embracing the county of Scott.

The question is whether Judge Robbins was appointed and commissioned to try the case to a conclusion or for just the one hearing in which he presided, and whether his commission expired when Judge Cantrill left the bench in this district. Judge Robbins is in Frankfort at this time, and in discussing the matter said that he had no desire to sit further in the case, though he had not investigated as to his duty in the matter. He said that if any question should arise he would promptly resign his commission as Special Judge and let all proceedings go before Judge Stout.

Interest in another trial of Powers will largely center in counsel to be engaged in the case. The late Col. T. C. Campbell assisted Commonwealth's Attorney Franklin in the other trials had, and his place will be taken by Attorney C. J. Bronston, of Lexington.

TWO MORE WEEKS

TO BRIEF TESTIMONY IN PURE FOOD HEARINGS.

Secretary Wilson Has Given No Sign of Modifying Rulings Heretofore Made.

Washington, Jan. 28.—[Special.]—Dr. W. H. Wiley, chief of the Pure Food Bureau, is now breefing over 2,000 pages of testimony taken in hearings on the Pure Food Law in Louisville, Baltimore, Peoria, Washington and other cities. It will require at least two more weeks to finish this work, when the testimony will be handed to Secretary Wilson for him to pass on it. So far Secretary Wilson has indicated in no way that he proposes to modify his rulings heretofore made.

DEATH COMES TO COL. LAFE GREEN

Apparently In Good Health Before Summons.

Seated In Library at Home at Falls-of-Rough.

Former State Senator and Owner of Great Estate.

WELL-KNOWN AND ESTEEMED.

Lafayette Green, known over Kentucky and the South as Col. Lafe Green, died suddenly at his home, Falls-of-Rough, Breckinridge county, at noon yesterday. The immediate cause of Col. Green's death was heart failure, so the family physician said. He was apparently well and in the best of spirits up to within a short time before he died. A few minutes before he complained of sharp pains in the chest and remarked that he thought they came from a spell of indigestion. He was sitting in the library at the time and shortly after the pain had apparently left him his body dropped on the arm of the chair and death seemed to have followed almost instantly.

* * *

Well-Known In Louisville.

Col. Green was well known in Louisville, where he had been a constant visitor for over fifty years. His prominence as a farmer with an estate of several thousand acres of the best timbered land in the State brought him constantly in contact with the business men of Louisville. He was also known in a social way to most of the leading people of the city. He was in Louisville recently and all his friends spoke of his splendid health. He was preparing to spend the rest of the winter at Naples, Fla.

Although Col. Green had not mingled in politics or public life for over forty years, there was not a better known man in the State than he. While his home was seventy-five or eighty miles from Louisville, he was regarded as a next door neighbor. His visits to Frankfort, where he had relatives and where he married many years ago, were frequent and he never failed to put in his appearance during a session of the Legislature. He said that he had no laws he wanted enacted, but just wanted to meet the legislators and keep in touch with the people of the State.

* * *

A Great Entertainer.

It was at his home and as an entertainer that Col. Green was seen at his best. The vast estate which he leaves at the Falls-of-Rough Creek is located at the intersection of Breckenridge, Grayson and Ohio counties, and was inherited from his uncle, Willis Green, who was a Congressman for many years from that section before the war, and who died in Corpus Christi, Tex. In those early days no railroads penetrated that section of the country, and Cloverport, on the Ohio river, twenty miles distant over a rough and hilly road, was the nearest shipping point. In those days Congressman Green established a store and saw and grist mill at the Falls-of-Rough. These have since been maintained by Col. Green.

* * *

Mansion From the Farm.

Since the Louisville, Henderson and St. Louis railroad has been built, and especially the branch from Irvington to Fordsville, which runs through Falls-of-Rough, the estate of Col. Green has increased in value to a wonderful degree. His timber interests have brought him large sums of money. His home for forty years has been the symbol of hospitality in Western Kentucky. About twelve years ago he erected a handsome brick and stone mansion at a great cost. In building the structure he secured all the material from his farm. The stone was quarried on Rough creek, the brick burned on the plantation and the lumber sawed at his own saw mill, which is operated the year round.

* * *

Once a State Senator.

Before he was married Col. Green was elected to the State Senate from the counties of Ohio, Breckenridge and Grayson, but political life was distasteful to him, and he never again could be induced by his many friends to run for office. He devoted his entire life to looking after the large estate and developing its natural resources. The water mill that now grinds corn and wheat at Falls-of-Rough grinds it in the same manner that it did fifty years ago. The meal that comes from the old stone burrs unbolted and uncooked by the heat of friction is the meal that the forefathers loved so well, and the meal from which the black mammies could make such tempting and toothsome cornbread. Col. Green's friends in New York several times a year made requisition on him for some of the old-time meal. They always got it. Wheat is also ground on burrs.

Col. Green never attempted to do an extensive business with his grist mill. He employed numerous tenants on his vast estate, on which were grown varied crops. He paid considerable attention to raising thoroughbred stock. His cows and horses were of the best.

* * *

Breeder of Shetland Ponies.

A fad with Col. Green was the breeding of thoroughbred Shetland ponies. While he did not breed these little animals on a very extensive scale, yet his breed was known all over the United States, and the ponies sold at fancy prices. The first ponies were imported directly from the Shetland Islands many years ago. They thrived well on the Green estate, and they were always a source of enjoyment. He took a great interest in thoroughbred stock, and always attended fairs at which were shown fine stock. During the last State Fair in Louisville Col. Green spent the week in Louisville, going out to the grounds daily.

* * *

Handsomest Man In Kentucky.

It was the prevailing opinion during Col. Green's young manhood that he was the handsomest man in the State. Previous to his marriage with Miss Ella Scott, who resided near Frankfort, and who was at that time a leading belle in Kentucky society, Col. Green was a frequenter of the capital. Mrs. Green was a sister of the late Dr. Preston B. Scott, of Louisville. She was universally popular, and during her reign as mistress of the Green mansion it was the scene of many splendid gatherings. Mrs. Green died about twelve years ago and was buried in Frankfort.

Three sons, Willis Green, Preston Green and Robert Green, and one daughter, Miss Jennie Green, survive their father. The sons are engaged in managing the big estate and were at home when their father died. Miss Jennie Green was in Atlanta, Ga., on a visit, and intended to join her father next Friday on a trip to Naples, Fla., where they had planned to spend the winter. She was summoned home yesterday. Mrs. J. D. Brashear, of this city, is a cousin of Col. Green, and was a frequent visitor at his home.

Logan Murray, president of the American National Bank, was a stanch friend of Col. Green and was a groomsman at his wedding. Mr. Murray said last night that no man in the State was more popular with the masses than Col. Green. He said that he was an extensive traveler, and therefore was a fluent conversationalist. It is likely that the body of Col. Green will be buried in Frankfort by the side of his wife.

CALLS SHIP SUBSIDY A PURE GRATUITY

MINORITY REPORT ASSAILS HILL AND HARRIMAN.

INSISTS THERE IS A "NIGGER IN THE WOOD PILE."

POCKETING PEOPLE'S MONEY.

Washington, Jan. 28.—J. J. Hill, E. H. Harriman and the Republican policy of protection are assailed in the minority adverse report on the Littauer Compromise Ship Subsidy Bill, which was filed in the House to-day by Representative Spight, of Mississipi, and bears his signature as well as that of three other Democratic members of the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, Goulden, Sherley and Patterson.

After reviewing the proposed subsidies to South American and Oriental lines the report says:

"It is not pretended that the proposed appropriations are inteded merely to compensate for services rendered, but admittedly the larger part is pure gratuity. This objection is fundamental and no amount of sophistry or volume of specious argument can obscure it. Were it limited simply to payments for new mail routes it might be acceptable for that purpose, though not as a real aid to merchant marine."

The report discusses the two proposed lines which are to be subsidized between the Pacific coast and the Orient, saying:

"But when it is recalled that at Seattle, north of Cape Mendocino, is the existing steamship line owned by J. J. Hill, and south of it, at San Francisco, is the Harriman line, the Pacific mail, we may begin to suspect that there is a 'nigger in the wood pile.' Who are J. J. Hill and E. H. Harriman?

"The former is the great railway magnate of Northern Securities notoriety, who tried to merge vast interests in violation of the law, and was only prevented by proceedings in court. Harriman is another leader of corporate wealth, who controls more railway trackage than any other man in the world. Is it hard to guess who, under this bill, would pocket $1,400,000 of the people's money?"

It is then stated by the report that the proposed line from the Pacific coast to Chili would be a mere extension of the Harriman line to Panama, and the general principle of governmental subsidy is attacked. The report declares that governmental aid of this sort can never result in a great merchant marine, and urges the repeal of legislation which hinders ship building in this country.

WANTS THE $60,000

CLAIMS HE SAVED LOUISVILLE COUPLE FROM DEATH.

Fortune Left To Rescuer Sought By Man In Lake City, Ia.

Des Moines, Ia., Jan. 28.—[Special.]—H. C. Delphin, of Lake City, Ia., said to-day that he was entitled to $60,000 from Louisville persons, and has written there stating that he is the person referred to in the following advertisement, which has recently appeared in the Metropolitan Press:

"If you can prove that your name is H. C. Delphin, H. C. Delfin, H. C. Delphon, H. C. Delphun or H. C. Delfon, either spelling it with one 'f' or two, and lived in Louisville, Ky., during the last five years and can give name of people with whom you resided, tell where you worked and how you saved a man's life and know the man's name and give date of rescue, then you are the right person and you will receive an inheritance of $60,000 which was willed by the person you saved."

Delphin states that a few years ago he rescued a man and woman from drowning, whose boat had capsized in the river near Louisville. Delphin claims to have been residing in Louisville also at the time.

MARTIN MAY BE FLOOR LEADER

Virginia Senator Picked to Succeed Blackburn.

Ability for Organizing Has Attracted Attention.

Tariff Revisionists Compelled to Drop Petition.

CASE AGAINST WATCH TRUST.

Washington, Jan. 28.—[Special.]—Senator Martin, of Virginia, may succeed Senator Blackburn, of Kentucky, as floor leader of the minority after the 4th of March next, when the term of the latter expires. The question of the caucus chairmanship is exciting no little interest in Democratic circles. There are half a dozen receptive candidates—Senators Bacon, of Georgia; Culberson, of Texas, and Tillman, of South Carolina, among them. In fact, nearly every Democrat in the Senate has been mentioned for the position, but several Senators expressed the opinion to-day that the Virginia Senator would be about the best leader the minority could decide upon.

Senator Martin is not much on speechmaking, but for accomplishing things he is a wonder. As the leader his voice would rarely be heard in debate, but on the other hand he would always know what is going on and could be depended upon to make few mistakes, if any. He is generally regarded as the best politician on the Democratic side and has a long term of service on the Democratic National Committee.

Whether Senator Martin would accept the rather thankless position is not known. It is reported that his colleague, Senator Daniel, would like to have it, and this would complicate matters, as Senator Martin would not stand in the way of Senator Daniel if the latter could get the place. Senator Martin's recognized ability for organization is attracting no little attention among his colleagues in the discussion of the minority leadership, and it is not improbable that he will be the successor of Senator Blackburn. Unless the proposed extra session is greatly prolonged there will be no settlement of the question until the new Congress convenes.

No Tariff Caucus.

The tariff revisionists in the House have been unable to get fifty names to a petition for a caucus on the tariff question and the matter will be dropped. Hard work on the part of the insurgents has failed to get more than twenty-five names. Wisconsin came to the front most prominently, seven of the ten members being willing to put their names down on the call.

Tariff revision members in Iowa, Illinois and Indiana have refused to come to the front and sign the call. They take the view that, while the tariff should be revised, a caucus would do no good. They are convinced the high tariff men would control it and that it would be a useless waste of time and a useless agitation of the subject to try to force an extra session now.

* * *

Against Watch Trust.

The Department of Justice is said to believe that it has such a good case against the Watch Trust that proceedings will be commenced against it within a short while. At the last session of Congress Representative Rainey, of Illinois, made a speech on the trust, claiming that it largely controls the wholesaling and retailing of watches through contracts which the dealers are required to make with the manufacturers, and that it habitually charges higher prices in this country than for like goods abroad, and that there is a violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law. Assistant Attorney General Purdy has been making the investigation. He is now in St. Louis on Standard Oil matters, and as soon as he returns to Washington will take up the Watch Trust case.

The May Case.

Much disappointment was manifested by a large crowd which thronged Criminal Court No. 1 this morning when it was learned that the case of Jennie L. May, indicted for making an assault against the late Lucien Conen, of Louisville, would not be called. The trial may come up to-morrow.

Mrs. May is anxious for the trial, and appears sanguine of an acquittal. Her attorneys will plead the unwritten law and justification for the murderous attack she made upon Conen. It will be contended that Conen wrecked her home by the stories alleged to have been put in circulation by him. Mrs. Conen, of Louisville, the mother of the deceased, and his companion at the time of the shooting, will be the star witness of the prosecution.

* * *

Japanese Army Surgeons.

The remarkable showing made by the medical department of the Japanese army continues to attract attention of army and naval officers. In the twenty-one months' war 220,812 were wounded, 236,233 sick were admitted to the hospitals, and 97,850 sick were treated on the fields. The Japanese were compelled to care for over 77,000 Russians, wounded and sick, which makes a total of 632,688 persons requiring medical attention. This huge undertaking was under the direction of few more than 5,000 officers and men. The percentage of wounded cured was 71.58, and of those who died 6.83.

* * *

Under the terms of a bill introduced by Representative Heflin, of Alabama, 250,000 copies of the Agricultural Department's latest reports on the diseases of the horse are to be printed. The volumes will be distributed through the Senate, House and departments.

* * *

Representative Brownlow, of Tennessee, to-day introduced a bill changing the time for holding the Circuit and District courts in the Middle district of Tennessee. Under the terms of the bill court will hereafter be held on the first Monday in April instead of the third Monday.

* * *

Dr. H. W. Wiley, chief chemist of the Department of Agriculture, said to-day that there would be no recession from the position taken by the department that rectified whisky would have to be labeled as such under the Pure Food Law. The rectifiers have made a bitter fight to have the ruling changed.

MAIL HEADQUARTERS FOR NEW ORLEANS.

Washington, Jan. 28.—Members of the Louisiana delegation in Congress called on Second Assistant Postmaster General Shallenberger to-day to urge upon him the establishment of a divisional headquarters of the railway mail service at New Orleans. The headquarters proposed will include the States of Louisiana, Mississippi and a part of Texas. The subject was discussed in some detail, but no definite conclusion was reached.

SHIPP'S ATTORNEYS OBJECT TO TRANSFER

SAY IT WILL AMOUNT TO A DENIAL OF JUSTICE.

BOTH PARTIES AGREE ON CLERK MAHER AS COMMISSIONER.

HARDSHIP ON DEFENDANTS.

Washington, Jan. 28.—In the Supreme Court of the United States to-day Solicitor General Hoyt stated that James D. Maher, Assistant Clerk of that court, practically had been agreed on by both parties as commissioner to take the testimony for the court in the contempt proceedings against Sheriff Shipp and others, charged with complicity in the lynching at Chattanooga, last March, of the negro, Ed Johnson, after the court had assumed jurisdiction in his case.

Mr. Hoyt also presented for the opposing counsel a brief in opposition to the Government's motion to change the place of taking the testimony from Chattanooga to Washington.

The brief is signed by Attorney General Chamlee and Lewis Shepperd, of Chattanooga, and, in part, reads:

"We say there is no reason in the world why the witnesses for the Government should not tell all the facts about this case at Chattanooga just as freely as at any other place. And if after the hearing is commenced at Chattanooga any witness is intimidated, the court has power to change the place of the hearing, and also to punish the offending party, if such a case were possible.

"Public opinion is in a mood now to hear freely, frankly and unreservedly all the facts of this case at Chattanooga without intimidation toward anybody. To take those witnesses away from Chattanooga and deprive these defendants of the right to meet them face to face, as must necessarily result, is a great hardship upon them, and particularly so if they are innocent, as they claim to be, and especially on account of their poverty."

In view of these and other circumstances which they adduce, the attorneys say that to grant the motion of the Attorney General would amount to a denial of justice to their clients.

STRANGLES HIMSELF WITH SHAWL STRAP

C. W. SCHULTE, MEMPHIS BANKER, COMMITS SUICIDE AT BATTLE CREEK.

Battle Creek, Mich., Jan. 28.—[Special.]—Charles W. Schulte, a prominent Memphis, Tenn., banker, committed suicide at a sanitarium this morning by strangulation. Accompanied by his wife, he came to the sanitarium two months ago for extreme nervousness, his mind giving way to various hallucinations. Schulte and wife occupied the same room, but different beds. When Mrs. Schulte awoke this morning her husband was missing. She looked in the bathroom and discovered him dead in the bath tub. There was a shawl strap around his neck buckled as tight as flesh and bone would permit.

He had strangled himself through sheer force. Schulte was quite wealthy and had a mania that his wealth was going to be taken away from him.

OLIVER WILL COMPLY WITH CANAL CONTRACT.

Washington, Jan. 28.—William J. Oliver, of Knoxville, Tenn., who was the lowest bidder in connection with the contract for the completion of the Panama canal, to-day notified Secretary Taft that he would complete his contract within the ten days allowed him. He assured the Secretary that he was about to associate with him one or more responsible contractors, who he was satisfied beforehand would be satisfactory to the Secretary and the President. In speaking of the matter to-day, Secretary Taft said that the contract would surely be given to Mr. Oliver if, as stated, the parties he intended associating with him prove their responsibility.

ITS POLICY WAS RUIN

Attitude of Standard Oil Toward All Competitors.

Scathing Report of Interstate Commerce Commission.

Perfect System of Espionage Over Its Rivals.

QUESTION OF REMEDIES.

Washington, Jan. 28.—The Interstate Commerce Commission sent to Congress a report of the investigations made by it under the Tillman-Gillespie resolution approved March 7 last concerning the relations of common carriers by rail to the production and distribution of oil. The report covers the distribution of petroleum and its products east of the Mississippi river, and incidentally, the Kansas and Texas fields. The report points out generally the methods by which the Standard Oil Company "has built up and perpetuated its monopoly and the relations of transportation agencies to that monopoly." It is asserted that "the ruin of its competitors has been a distinct part of the policy of the Standard Oil Company in the past, systematically and persistently pursued."

The report says:

* * *

Standard Owned All.

No instance is found where any railway company has been interested in oil lands in in petroleum production, and only one instance is shown where officials of a railway company were interested in the production and sale of oil. This relates to certain officials of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern railroad having owned stock of the Argand Refining Company, which was, on their recommendation, afterwards sold to the Standard and the lubricating contract which the road transferred to the Galena Oil Company, a Standard company.

The Standard Oil Company largely monopolizes the handling of petroleum from the mouth of the well until it is sold to the retailer, and sometimes to the consumer, and under ordinary circumstances its margin of profit is very large. Estimates made in the report show a profit on refined oil from the Sugar Creek Refinery, at Kansas City, of from five to eight cents per gallon. A much higher profit is indicated for gasoline. The sale of refining oil from the large Standard refinery at Whiting, Ind., is correspondingly profitable.

The evidence shows little basis for the contention that the enormous dividends of the Standard Oil Company are the legitimate results of its economies. Except for its pipe lines, the Standard has but little legitimate advantage over the independent refiner.

The Standard buys advertising space in many newspapers, which it fills, not with advertisements, but with reading matter prepared by agents kept for that purpose and paid for at advertising rates, as ordinary news. The assumption is that this literature furnishes many of the ideas touching the great benefits conferred upon the public by the Standard Oil Company.

* * *

Absolute Control.

Possession of the pipe lines enables the Standard to absolutely control the price of crude petroleum and the price which its competitors in a given locality shall pay. It can raise the price in one locality and obtain its own control from and reverse the process when it desires to do so. Whoever controls the avenues of transportation of the raw material or of the refined product can speedily drive his competitors out of existence, and the production and distribution of petroleum is no exception to the rule.

The pipe line system of the Standard, the report contends, is not a natural, but rather an artificial advantage. It is argued that the reason why long pipe lines competing with those of the Standard have not been provided is found in obstacles in the way of such advantages, having been opposed by the railroads, whose right of way has generally stood as a Chinese wall against all attempts to extend pipe lines.

Ordinarily, it is said, the Standard has not received rebates in recent years, so far as has been discovered, but it has nevertheless enjoyed secret rates possessing all of the elements of illegal rates, and the advantages so obtained over independent shippers have been of very great value to that company. Numerous instances of discrimination in favor of the Standard resulting from the published railway rates were found, says the report. In this connection the following is an instance given by the commission:

* * *

An Instance.

A low rate of ten cents per hundred pounds upon petroleum and its products existed from Neodosha, Kas., for many years, where the Standard operated a refinery, to Kansas City. This was for the interest of the Standard; but when the Standard constructed its refinery at Sugar Creek, Kansas City, and connected it by pipe line with the Kansas oil wells, the rail rate was advanced from ten to seventeen cents per hundred pounds. While the railways insist that this was not done at the instance of the Standard, the significant fact remains in this and many other cases called to the commission's attention that the rate was not changed until it came to be for the interest of the Standard that it should be changed, and it was also changed, as that company would naturally desire.

In discussing the assertion contained in the report that "the ruin of its competitors has been a distinct part of the policy of the Standard Oil Company," the Commission says that one that one method has been the organization of a perfect system of espionage over the shipments of its competitors, resulting in knowledge as to the destination of every car of oil leaving the refinery of an independent. The Standard agent at the destination, says the report, is held responsible if the independent oil is sold.

The report continues:

* * *

Information From Employes.

It does not appear that the railroad companies have directed the furnishing of this information, or that the practice has been sanctioned by superior officials of the roads, but it does appear that such information is systematically obtained from railroad employes. The testimony shows that the Standard at one time, if it does not now, devotes a fund to the purpose of obtaining this information. It has frequently happened, when the supply of independent oil in a particular territory was low, and a shipment was peculiarly necessary, that the shipment has unaccountably gone astray. Information also appears to have been given the Union Tank Line, a creature of the Standard, concerning the whereabouts of its cars, while such information was not furnished to other owners of tank cars, and some discrimination in tank-car mileage in favor of the tank line is shown for one railroad.

The assertion is made that it is the

Hosiery and Underwear for Women and Children.

These are the lowest prices ever made on first-class merchandise of this sort. Here's what you'll get to-morrow.

Hosiery.

12½c Were 20c; Children's Fast Black, Pin Ribbed, Fleece-lined Hose; full seamless, triple knee; sizes 5 to 9½.

12½c Were 25c; Boys' Extra Heavy "Cowboy" Hose; the toughest wearing stocking made. Only 6, 6½, 8½, 9 and 9½ left.

17c Or 3 for 50c. "Buster Brown" Stockings, first-grade. Cost more at wholesale. We have but 60 dozen left; about enough for a day's selling. All sizes, 6 to 10. We will not have more at this price.

25c For the famous "No Mend" and Lewis Linen Knee Hose for boys and girls. This stocking is full regular made, triple linen flax knee, heel and toe. It's the best value that can be made at this price.

19c Were 25c and 35c; Women's Onyx black and fancy Cotton Hose of black or gray wool.

25c Were 50c; Black or Fancy Lisle, Silk-striped and Silk Embroidered; plain, Richelieu or Rembrandt-ribbed gauze lisle hose.

39c Were 75c and $1.00; choice plain gauze lisle Hermsdorf black; solid colors with silk embroidered fronts; extra sizes in all-over lace, white all-over lace and white embroidered front.

69c Were 98c and $1.39; Fancy Checked Plaids; solid colored lisle with embroidered fronts; Silk Hose, in black, pink, lavender and Nile; fine gauze plain lisle, and white lace lisle or lace inserting effects.

What You'll Find In Underwear.

25c For Women's Ypsilanti Shirts or Corset Covers with high necks and long sleeves; Women's White Cotton Gauze Pants, also Gauze Pants with lace-trimmed, umbrella bottoms, and a few dozen Black Cotton Tights.

49c Actual worth 75c, $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50. In this lot you will find the world famous Zimmerli Underwear, hand-made and trimmed in long-sleeved Shirts of silk and cotton; ribbed Cashmere Shirts with long or short sleeves in pink, light blue or Jaeger; Corset Covers in cotton, wool or lisle thread with high necks and long sleeves; ankle-length Tights in black and white silk mixed wool; and low neck, sleeveless wool Vests, in black only.

69c Actual values $1.50, $2.00, $2.50 and $3.00. At this price you take choice of Pure Silk Shirts, in Zimmerli make, high or low neck, short sleeves; Zimmerli Silk and Wool Shirts with high necks and short sleeves. Mercerized Silk, Full-fashioned Shirts in white or blue and Zimmerli Pure Wool Tights; white or black, open or closed. The above prices are about one-third the real value, as they are slightly soiled and broken sizes.

John L. Lewis Co.

practice of the Standard whenever a competitor erects a storage tank to which the oil is transferred from the tank car, to reduce the price of oil in that locality to such a point as to make the business unprofitable to such a competitor, while prices were maintained in other localities. There was much complaint that the railroads allowed the Standard to erect its tanks at convenient points on the railroad right of way and declined to accord this privilege to the independent refineries. The Commission says it is satisfied that such discrimination has been very generally practiced in the past.

The report shows that:

At present every considerable railroad in the United States is buying of the Galena Oil Company, one of the Standard companies, most of its lubricating and signal oils, the prices paid for lubricating oil, which is of three grades, being substantially the same to the various roads. The contracts generally contain a guaranty to the road that the cost of lubrication shall not exceed a certain sum per mile or engine mile, and provide for oil inspectors, appointed by the oil company, to supervise the use of the oil. The Galena company is rarely called upon to pay anything under the guaranty, and the prices obtained by the oil company are extravagantly high. Oils of the same grade could be bought in the open market for about one-half the Galena company's prices.

* * *

As To Competition.

The report severely arraigns the Standard's method of competition. On this point it says in part:

The Standard has repeatedly, after becoming the owner of a competing company, continued to operate it under the old name, carrying the idea to the public that the company was still independent and competing with the Standard. It has used such purchased or independently organized companies to kill off competitors by such companies reducing prices. The operation of such fake independent concerns has been one of its most effective means of destroying competition.

The Standard has habitually reduced the price against its competitor in a particular locality, while maintaining its prices at other places. When competition was destroyed it advanced or restored former prices. The Standard has sold different grades of oil at different prices from the same barrel. It has paid employes of independent oil companies for information as to the business of the competitors and has paid employes of industrial companies to secure the adoption of its oil in preference to that of its competitors. It has followed every barrel of independent oil to destination. Its agents are instructed to secure customers at any sacrifice. It has tampered with the oil inspectors in different States. The laws of several States concerning the inspection of oil are singularly defective and this has been turned to profit by the Standard.

The Commission's only knowledge of the competitive methods of the Standard Oil Company is obtained from evidence taken under oath in this investigation. The Standard was given permission to explain or rebutt the facts. This evidence, if true, demonstrates that the competitive methods of the company in the past have been and even disreputable. Its motto has been the destruction of competition at any cost, and this policy has been pursued without much reference to decency or conscience, and it is significant that the larger independent refiners sell the greater part of their product in foreign countries. One independent testified that 75 per cent. of his product went abroad and said that he could compete with the Standard in Germany, where its methods, as followed in this country, would not be tolerated, but that he could not compete with it here.

* * *

Question of Remedies.

On the question of remedies, the report makes these observations:

More than anything else the pipe line has contributed to the Standard Oil monopoly, and its supremacy must be continued until its rivals enjoy the same transportation facilities. The amended act to regulate commerce makes the existing pipe lines common carriers subject to that act, and the power to prescribe just and reasonable rates, regulations and practices, after complaint and hearing, is conferred upon the commission. But the pipe line tariffs filed with the commission are alleged to be of no actual advantage to the independent operators. The commission can only act upon these schedules after complaint has been made challenging specific rates, regulations or practices. Some complaints are now pending. How far the amended act will prove inadequate to the correction of such injustice as now exists in respect to this traffic remains to be seen.

Since in the past petroleum rates have not always been established to promote, but often to check traffic, and the tariffs are more or less permeated with discriminations in favor of the Standard Oil Company, having been built up during a series of years in that view, it may be that this discrimination will never be eliminated by any process of complaint against a specific rate or practice. Judging by the past, discriminations as to this traffic may arise more frequently than those now existing can be routed out by that method. As to no other important traffic is there an approach to the monopoly of the Standard Oil in that of oil.

Under these conditions it may become necessary to the uprooting of established wrongs and the prevention of others that the Government shall fix in the first instance the rates and regulations for the transportation of this traffic. This method has been adopted by the Legislature of one State. It probably will be found necessary to disassociate in the case of oil, as in that of other commodities, the function of transportation from that of production and distribution. What other remedies in addition to those already provided it may be necessary to prescribe can be better determined in the near future by the results of experience in administering the present law.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

MILITARY NOTE WAS PREDOMINANT

SOLDIER'S FUNERAL OVER BODY OF LATE SENATOR ALGER.

DELEGATIONS FROM BOTH STATE AND NATIONAL BODIES.

SIMPLE SERVICES AT HOME.

Detroit, Jan. 28.—It was distinctly a soldier's funeral that was held to-day over the body of the late United States Senator Russell Alexander Alger, who died suddenly last Thursday in Washington. With delegations present from the National Congress and the State Legislature, with the State of Michigan and the city of Detroit fully represented, there was no lack of recognition of the fact that Gen. Alger had been a statesman and a Senator. But as the title of "General" has never wholly capitulated to that of "Senator" so the military note was predominant in his obsequies.

Upon the flag which covered the casket as it was borne from his late home to the hearse, was laid the little old worn Bible that Gen. Alger had carried through the Civil War. And at the mausoleum, Senators, clergy and friends stepped aside to accord to the deceased soldier's comrades of the Civil War the honor of saying the last words of respect and affection in the committal ritual of the Grand army of the Republic.

The funeral services were held at 2 o'clock at the dead Senator's home on Fort street. The casket rested at the rear of the main hall, which was banked with flowers from floor to ceiling.

The service, which was very simple, consisting only of prayer, scripture reading and a benediction, was read by Rev. E. H. Pence, pastor of the Fort-street Presbyterian church, assisted by Rev. D. M. Cooper, a retired Presbyterian minister of this city. The choir of the Fort-street church sang the hymn, "Lead, Kindly Light."

The procession from the late Senator's residence to Elmwood cemetery was led by a military escort consisting of the Seventh regiment, United States infantry, stationed at Fort Wayne, in this city, and the First regiment, Michigan National Guards, with Lieut.-Gov. P. H. Kelley and the military staff of Gov. Warner, who is confined to his home by illness. Thousands of people lined the sidewalks as the procession passed.

The G. A. R. burial ritual was exemplified at the tomb by Fairbanks Post, and "taps" were sounded by Maj. James D. Elderkin, a veteran of the Mexican and Civil Wars. Maj. Elderkin's notes were taken up and echoed by buglers of both the Regulars and National Guards, and the obsequies closed with three volleys from a firing squad.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS.
PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. 50c.

ATTORNEYS SET UP REMARKABLE CLAIM.

Los Angeles, Jan. 28.—In attempting to secure the quashing of two indictments, containing sixty-eight counts, against the Santa Fe Railway Company, recently returned by the Federal grand jury, attorneys for the railroad company to-day set up a claim which, if it should be sustained by the court, would prove of far-reaching consequence. They asserted that for sixty days last year—between June 20 and August 30—the country was without any interstate commerce law whatever. They argued that by the passage of the Hepburn law all existing laws were annulled, and by the suspension of the operation of the former act for sixty days the country was deprived of any interstate commerce law for that period. Judge Welborn took the matter under advisement for one week.

Coffee
Dyspepsia and Liver Troubles leave when
POSTUM
is used in place of coffee.
"There's a Reason"

MORE THAN 200 MINERS KILLED

Fire - Damp Ex losion In Prussian Mine.

Disaster Occurs 2,300 Feet Under the Ground.

Entrance to Galleries Blocked by Dead Horses.

DEADLY STORM AT HONG KONG

Saarbrueck, Rhenish Prussia, Jan. 28.—A firedamp explosion occurred about 8 o'clock this morning in the Bildstock shaft of the Reden mine at Saint Johann-On-Saar, opposite this town. Up to 2 o'clock this afternoon the bodies of 164 miners had been taken out of the mine, seventeen men dangerously injured had been rescued and more than a hundred miners were missing.

The rescue corps is working desperately in efforts to reach the entombed men, and it is hoped that some of them will be found alive. The scenes at the pit mouth, where the families of the miners are gathered, are most distressing. The Reden mine is owned by the Prussian Government.

The disaster occurred 2,300 feet underground and is one and one-quarter miles from the flood of the shaft. It is the greatest mining catastrophe ever known in the Saak region. About six hundred men entered the mine for the day shift, but about four hundred of them escaped through the Bildstock shaft, which communicates with the Reden underground. At a late hour tonight it was still uncertain how many workmen still were in the mine and the reports being conflicting. The entrance to the galleries underground is blocked with dead horses.

Most of the bodies brought to the surface are mangled beyond recognition.

The mine inspectors this evening ordered the rescuers to return to their homes, but to hold themselves in readiness for further orders.

Emperor William has ordered that a full report of the disaster be sent him.

Experts calculate that the rescue work will take one week.

COAL MINE DISASTER.

Explosion In Courrieres District With Small Loss of Life.

Lens, France, Jan. 28.—A terrible disaster, involving the possible loss of many lives, has occurred in a coal mine at Llevin, in the Courrieres district. The catastrophe was due to an explosion of fire damp in one of the pits.

An official investigation has been made, and it is declared certain that all the miners who were down at the time of the explosion have returned to the surface. Arthur Lamendin, a member of the Chamber of Deputies, who descended into the mine, confirms previous reports that only three men lost their lives, and a declaration to this effect has been posted. The crowd, however, continues to show excitement, and there are cries of "They said the same thing at Courrieres."

MORE THAN 100 DROWNED.

Terrific Rain Squall Sinks Fifty Craft At Hong Kong.

Hong Kong, Jan. 28.—A terrific rain squall broke over Hong Kong this morning, and in the space of ten minutes sank over fifty Chinese craft in the harbor, more than a hundred natives being drowned. There were no casualties among the white population. Launches from the shore rescued many occupants of the swamped boats.

The harbor was also littered with the wreckage from the sunken junks. During the squall the river steamer Paul Bean broke adrift, but she was brought to an anchor without sustaining any damage.

Three Firemen Killed.

Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 28.—An eight-story building at 101-107 Seneca street and extending through the block to Carroll steet, was destroyed by fire today. A score of firemen were caught under a falling wall, while fighting the fire. Three are still buried in the ruins and there is no hope of rescuing them alive. Twelve others were injured, six seriously. The missing: William J. Naughton, a lieutenant; John R. Hinkey, fireman; Stephen J. Megan, fireman.

Two Children Burn To Death.

Charleston, W. Va., Jan. 28.—When Mrs. Joseph Knuckles went to the well, a short distance away from her home, at Spring Hill, her house caught fire, and her two children, aged three years and one year, were burned to death today. Mrs. Knuckles had locked the door when she went after the water, but so rapidly did the fire spread that it was impossible to save the children.

Four Killed By Explosion.

Chicago, Jan. 28.—Four men were killed and sixteen others seriously injured to-day as the result of the explosion of an ice machine filled with ammonia fumes in the power house of Armour & Co., at Forty-fourth street and Packers' avenue.

VOLIVA TO SET UP NEW ZION IN THE WEST.

Chicago, Jan. 28.—Zion City is to be deserted by Wilbur Glenn Voliva and all those over whom he holds sway. A new Zion City is to be founded, probably on the Pacific coast, and Dr. John Alexander Dowie and his creditors will be left to fight out the question of supremacy here. At a meeting held in Zion Temple last night rumors of a removal to a new site were confirmed by Voliva.

Within a few weeks Voliva will go on a trip of inspection, visiting all the churches which recognize him as leader. On this journey Voliva will view several sites for the new colony now under consideration. Certain sections of the gulf coast of Texas will also be visited.

STUDY OF THE COUNTESS OF YARMOUTH, SISTER OF HARRY THAW, DRAWN BY ALONZO KIMBALL



CHILD LABOR.

Beveridge Talks All Day to the Senate on His Bill.

MEETS FUSILADE OF QUESTIONS BY HIS COLLEAGUES.

CULBERSON WANTS TO KNOW WHYFORE OF HANKS' SPEECH.

NOTES OF THE CAPITAL.

Washington, Jan. 28.—Senator Beveridge occupied the attention of the Senate throughout the day with a continuation of his argument in behalf of his child-labor bill. He had but reached the legal and constitutional phases of the question after speaking for more than four hours, and arrangement was made whereby he will conclude to-morrow.

In taking the position that as to power Congress could exercise any restraint it saw fit on interstate commerce, Mr. Beveridge met a fusillade of questions by his colleagues, and in his progress in argument was slow. Mr. Beveridge stated that three-fourths of the cotton factories of the South were opposing the bill; that the railroads of the South were opposing it, and that the coal mine operators of the South were opposing it. He presented a map showing the location of the opposing industries and said that in anticipation of this weighty opposition he should devote the major portion of his speech to setting forth evidence of the deplorable conditions he had pictured. This evidence, he said, was all sworn to and in the form of affidavits.

When Mr. Beveridge made the statement that the recently enacted child-labor law of Georgia was a "dead letter" Mr. Bacon took issue with him.

Bacon Objects.

Mr. Beveridge asserted there had been filed 3,000 applications for permits for child labor under the law.

"How many of them have been granted?" asked Mr. Bacon.

"All of them," replied Mr. Beveridge.

Mr. Bacon then explained that the law prohibited children under twelve years of age from working after January 1, 1908.

"Yes," responded Mr. Beveridge, "but there is not an inspector in the State and no means of enforcing that provision. What good is a measure of that kind?"

Senator Tillman acknowledged the very great evil of child labor in his State and asked Mr. Beveridge to submit all the evidence possible that it might be used in a crusade for State legislation. Adding to the difficulty in his State, he said, was the Northern millionaire who came down there, invested his money in cotton mills and then influenced the Legislature against child-labor laws.

* * *

Spirited Colloquy.

A spirited colloquy resulted between Senators Spooner and Beveridge when the former asked if it was the position of the Indiana Senator that Congress had power to enact, under the commerce clause of the Constitution, a law which would prevent child labor in the States. Mr. Beveridge replied that he so held. Mr. Spooner indicated that he should later have something to say against that position.

The Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation Bill was reported to the Senate to-day by Senator Hale, who gave notice that to-morrow he should call the measure up for consideration.

The Senate Committee adopted a provision repealing the act providing for raising the ranks of American diplomatic posts abroad when foreign Governments advise the United States that they intend to raise the ranks of their diplomatic representatives.

It is believed that the Executive will offer no objection to the repeal of the act, because, in the opinion of some of the officials, the present Diplomatic establishment is in danger of becoming overloaded with officers of the highest grade.

* * *

Culberson Wants To Know.

Senator Culberson secured the adoption of the following resolution:

Whereas, according to press accounts, Charles S. Hanks, in a recent address delivered before the Boston Chamber of Commerce, said among other things:

"Since last June I have been at work in Washington at the Interstate Commerce Commission and I have spent several thousand dollars of the good money of the United States in clerical services, to show that the freight and passenger rates of this country can be reduced 10 per cent. without affecting the dividends in stock of any railroad, or the wages of any employe. In connection with this work certain other facts have come to my attention which may interest you."

Therefore, be it resolved, that the Interstate Commerce Commission be, and is hereby directed:

First—To inform the Senate whether said Charles S. Hanks is employed in any capacity in connection with said commission, and if so, what capacity, by whom employed and from what appropriation he is paid.

Second—To send to the Senate a full statement of the facts found by said Hanks which show or tend to show that the freight and passenger rates can be reduced as stated by him in said address.

A joint resolution was passed in the House to-day granting permission to the Secretary of War to sell during the next three months to citizens of Montana at actual cost to the United States at the place of sale limited quantities of hay, straw and grain for domestic uses from the stock provided for the use of the garrison at Fort Assinniboine, Montana.

Representative Dixon, Senator-elect from Montana, explained that there were 20,000 head of cattle in the vicinity of Assinniboine threatened with starvation by reason of the blizzard now raging, and in dire need of hay, straw and grain.

* * *

Capital Jottings.

Secretary Taft will to-morrow forward a letter to Senator Perkins, chairman of the subcommittee which has under consideration the bill for increased appropriations for coast defenses for the Philippines and Hawaiian Islands, setting forth the reasons why the present available appropriation is not considered sufficient for the proper defense of those islands.

* * *

The Supervisory Committee of the International Bureau of the American Republics to-day adopted a resolution accepting Andrew Carnegie's gift of $750,000 for the erection of a permanent home for the bureau in this city.

* * *

The Senate Committee on the Judiciary to-day discussed the bill giving the Government the right to appeal in certain cases and authorized a subcommittee to perfect the measure and report it to the Senate.

* * *

The bill making appropriation for fortifications and other works of defense was reported to the Senate today by Mr. Perkins. It carries $7,353,589, an increase of $1,941,706 over the bill as passed by the House. The principal items of increase are to restore fortifications along the South Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico coast, which were injured by the storm last September.

* * *

The Senate to-day confirmed the nomination of Richard A. Ballinger, of Seattle, Wash., to be Commissioner of the General Land Office.

HEART DISEASE FATAL TO MRS. MARTHA MONKS.

Funeral services for Mrs. Martha McDougal Monks, who died at her home, 3508 High avenue, yesterday morning, will be held this afternoon at 2 o'clock at the residence, and burial will be in Portland cemetery. Mrs. Monks' death was due to heart disease. She is survived by a son, James, and a daughter, Miss Dora. Mrs. Monks was seventy-four years of age and was born in London. For over twenty-five years she had lived on Florida avenue, near Thirty-third street, but was driven from her home by the flood. She is the widow of the late Richard Monks, and is one of the oldest residents of Portland. Death was hastened, it is thought, because of the moving which was made necessary by the flood.

Euchre For Benefit of St. Anthony's Hospital.

The St. Anthony's Sewing Circle has arranged for a euchre for the benefit of that institution to be given this evening and to-morrow evening at Liederkranz Hall. The committee has also arranged to have soft drinks and light refreshments.

Investigating Complaints.

Macon, Ga., Jan. 28.—Interstate Commerce Commissioners Judson Clements and James Harlan are holding a session in this city to consider the complaint filed by J. J. Waxelbauw, wholesale dealer in fruits and vegetables, against railway companies in this State, alleging discrimination in freight rates. Other cases, involving wholesale groceries in this and other Georgia cities and also one or two large lumber mills, will be heard.



Cooking Teachers
explain that this is the signature of Justus von Liebig in blue on every jar of the genuine
LIEBIG COMPANY'S
Extract of Beef
the modern aid to better and cheaper cooking. Pure Food, so highly concentrated, that a small quantity will impart a full, rich flavor to Soups, Sauces and Made Dishes.

VAIN SACRIFICE.

Boy Loses Life Trying to Save Companion.

BOTH GO THROUGH ICE INTO DEEP WATER.

DIE LOCKED IN EACH OTHERS' ARMS.

TO BE BURIED SIDE BY SIDE.

Henderson, Ky., Jan. 28.—[Special.]—Milton Willett and Gip Hoskins, aged fifteen and fourteen respectively, were drowned Sunday afternoon in a slough near King Mills, this county. They were skating when the ice gave way, precipitating them in ten feet of water. Hoskins was the first to go under and Willett went to his rescue. Hoskins grabbed Willett and both found watery graves clasped together. The bodies were not found until noon to-day. They will be buried side by side.

PLEDGING 1907 CROP.

Woodford County Growers Incorporate Their Branch.

Versailles, Ky., Jan. 28.—[Special.]—The Board of Control for Woodford county of the Burley Tobacco branch of the Society of Equity was incorporated to-day. An enthusiastic meeting of tobacco-growers was addressed by Senator J. W. Newman and C. B. Sullivan, after which several hundred acres of crop to be grown in 1907 were assigned to the society. The farmers realize the necessity of controlling the 1907 as well as the 1906 crop, in order to win their fight. They expect to secure pledges in advance for at least 90 per cent. of this year's crop in Woodford.

NEW STRIKE IN OLD WELL.

May Cause Additional Development of Territory.

Marrowbone, Ky., Jan. 28.—[Special.]—The Standard Oil Company "shot" their Williams well No. 2 near Kettle, this county, and it is now flowing at the rate of 200 barrels a day.

The Greensburg Oil Company's well No. 3, on the Graves farm, near this place, which was abandoned more than a year ago, has broken loose anew and is flowing.

Excitement is higher than it has been for two years, and the indications are that the county will be thoroughly developed.

HIGH SCHOOL BURNED.

Overheated Furnace Causes Destruction of Fine Building.

Paris, Ky., Jan. 28.—[Special.]—Fire originating from an overheated furnace in the basement of the Paris graded High School building at 7 o'clock tonight, entirely destroyed the structure. The fire department was badly handicapped by poor water pressure. The house cost $35,000. The loss cannot now be estimated. The city carried $20,000 insurance on the building and contents. Temporary quarters for the pupils will be arranged as soon as possible.

Found Dead In Car.

Barbourville, Ky., Jan. 28.—[Special.]—A telegram to-day to Chief of Police McDonald tells of the finding of the body of Oscar Reeder, of this city, in a freight car in Western Utah. No details were given and relatives here have not yet been made acquainted with the manner of his death. Reeder left for the West several years ago and has been in the oil development business. The body will be brought here for interment.

Child Burned To Death.

Marrowbone, Ky., Jan. 28.—[Special.]—At Waterview, three miles from here, Morris, the little two-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Ellis Bryant, was burned to death.

The child's parents had left the house for a short time, leaving the child asleep in its cradle near the fire. During their absence its clothing caught fire and it was burned until it died in a few minutes after they returned.

General Store Goes To Wall.

Mt. Sterling, Ky., Jan. 28.—[Special.]—The Menefee Bargain House, incorporated, doing a general business at Means, Menefee county, has gone to the wall and the business is now in the hands of its creditors. The liabilities are $6,000, assets about $2,000. The firm has only been in business one year, and declared a dividend July 1.

Charges Malpractice.

Hopkinsville, Ky., Jan. 28.—[Special.]—Charging Dr. Eugene Croft with malpractice and asking for $1,500, a damage suit was filed here this afternoon by J. W. Morris. It is alleged that the plaintiff cut his left wrist badly, and that Dr. Croft treated it in such a manner that the hand and arm were permanently disabled.

Mrs. L. A. King Dead.

Henderson, Ky., Jan. 28.—[Special.]—Mrs. L. A. King, wife of one of the most prominent dentists in Western Kentucky, died to-night at her residence, after an illness of several weeks. Before her marriage she was Miss Cate, of Hopkinsville.

Fire In Branch Penitentiary.

Kuttawa, Ky., Jan. 28.—[Special.]—Fire broke out this evening in the Louisville Broom Shops, inside the branch penitentiary, at Eddyville, Ky., but soon was under control. The damage will not reach $500. The origin of the fire is unknown.

MOTORMAN'S PRESENCE OF MIND AVERTS COLLISION.

Almost Run Over By Freight, He Reverses and Escapes With Only Scare.

A collision between a freight train and a west-bound Broadway car was averted shortly after 6 o'clock last night by the prompt action of Stephen H. Gray, motorman, who, after running his car partly across the Fourteenth-street railroad tracks, reversed his motor in time to prevent a collision between the freight train and his car. There were over twenty passengers on the car, and but for the prompt action of Motorman Gray it is thought that many of them would have been killed or injured.

As car No. 878, in charge of Motorman Gray, neared the Fourteenth-street tracks of the Pennsylvania lines the towerman allowed the bars to remain up and gave no warning of the approaching freight train. Motorman Gray stopped his car, but when he saw that the tracks were apparently clear he started to cross. A long string of freight cars, pushed by an engine, was but a few feet away and backing toward the car. The motorman reversed his motor and backed off the track just in time to allow the train to pass.

Joseph L. Early, a foreman of the Louisville Railway Company, was among the passengers on the car and last night said that but for the prompt action of Motorman Gray that there would have been a collision which would have resulted in the probable death and injury of many passengers.

CASTORIA

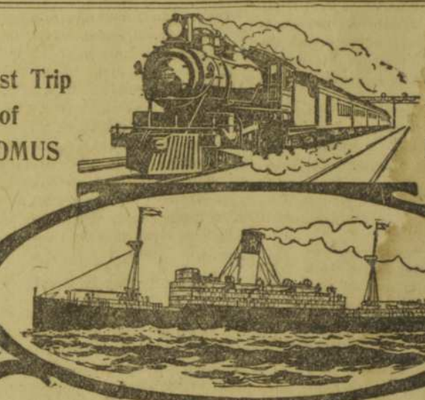
The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS
Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
In Use For Over 30 Years.
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

First Trip of MOMUS January 12th from New Orleans



CUBA VIA NEW ORLEANS.
The new, steel, four deck, ocean-going, fast S.S. built for the Southern Pacific Co.—the
10,600 TON STEAMSHIP MOMUS
will be placed in the Havana service January 12th. First-class cabin accommodations in the superstructure amidships, hence all staterooms outside rooms. The Momus leaves New Orleans every Saturday at 1.00 o'clock p. m.—down the interesting Mississippi River by daylight—and arrives at Havana the following Monday at sunrise. The Momus best reached from Louisville by the
ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD'S
CUBAN SPECIAL
Lv'g Louisville 12.01 p. m. daily, running direct to the ship's side on Saturdays.
Train equipped with buffet-library car, dining car and Pullman sleeping cars.
LOUISVILLE-HAVANA Tickets, including Meals and berth on Steamer $69.00 Round Trip
Stateroom reservations, literature and further information can be obtained at
ILLINOIS CENTRAL CITY TICKET OFFICE, Fourth Ave. and Market St.
W. J. McBRIDE, City Pass. and Tkt. Agt.
Also by addressing at 53 East Fourth St., Cincinnati,
W. H. CONNOR, General Agent, Southern Pacific.


LARGE SOLITAIRES.
PERFECT WHITE GEMS OUR SPECIALTY.
Our increasing Diamond sales are due to three facts: EXPERT judges of value in precious gems with an experience of 76 years. Buying original lots of many diamonds for cash, and having the forethought and good fortune of buying months ago anticipating advances in diamond values. Our heavy sales in diamonds have been profitable to our customers, many of whom could sell their diamonds today at a profit. In buying a diamond isn't it worth your while to visit the firm of JAS. R. LEMON & SON, who can show you the largest collection of diamonds in the South. Solitaires from $20 to $1,000. We have some diamonds we offer below market value.
LEMON & SON,
Established 1838 JEWELERS 311 Fourth Ave.

JOHN I. JACOB DEAD IN NEW YORK CITY

MEMBER OF PROMINENT KENTUCKY FAMILY.

ABSENT FROM STATE TEN YEARS SPENT IN TRAVELING.

LEAVES RELATIVES HERE.

John I. Jacob, whose father, the late Richard T. Jacob, was at one time Lieutenant Governor of Kentucky, and whose uncle, the late Charles D. Jacob, was Mayor of Louisville, died Sunday of pneumonia at St. Luke's Hospital, in New York. He was a native of Kentucky, having been born near Westport. He was thirty-seven years of age on January 22, and unmarried. Just prior to his death he was engaged in the real estate business in New York City, and lived at 78 Manhattan avenue. He was graduated from the Kentucky University when it was at Richmond, and was later graduated in law at the Ann Arbor University. He left Kentucky about ten years ago, since which time he spent the greater part of his life traveling. He was in San Francisco during the recent disastrous earthquake there, and narrowly escaped with his life. The hotel at which he was stopping was burned.

Dr. Donald R. Jacob, of Louisville, a brother of John I. Jacob, left yesterday afternoon for New York to look after the body and bring it to Louisville for burial. W. J. Jacob, another brother, said last night that he would not know, until he receives a telegram from Dr. Jacob, just what arrangements will be made relative to the funeral. It is thought likely, however, that the funeral service will be conducted in Louisville some time Friday, provided there is no unforeseen delay in reaching here with the body.

News of the death contained in a telegram from the hospital authorities reached Louisville late Sunday afternoon. The message merely stated that John Jacob had died at St. Luke's Hospital, and relatives of the deceased were not sure that it was John I. Jacob. The cause of the death was not given in the first telegram, and W. J. Jacob wired for further particulars. He received a second telegram yesterday morning.

According to W. J. Jacob, his brother had been in New York but a few months. He went there from Oakland, Cal.

Besides his brothers, Dr. Donald R. Jacob and W. J. Jacob, and a sister, Miss Laura Jacob, of Louisville, John I. Jacob is survived by a brother, B. C. Jacob, of Pittsburg; a half brother, Capt. R. T. Jacob, of Oklahoma City, and a half sister, Mrs. Elizabeth B. Wooley, of North Carolina.

John I. Jacob, of Louisville, is a cousin.

GRACE CHURCH MISSION CONTINUES THIS WEEK.

Although the mission which the Rev. Father Herbert Parrish, O. S. B., is conducting at Grace Episcopal church, 323 East Gray street, has been handicapped by the weather, it is proceeding as announced, and those who do attend are warm in their expressions of appreciation of Father Parrish. Of good height and presence—a face which reflects the intensity of the emotions, features clear cut and remarkably piercing eyes—he commands and holds the closest attention of his hearers. With no effort at display, his very simplicity becomes eloquent because of the earnestness of every sentence. Father Parrish will continue to preach every night this week at 8 o'clock. All seats are free, and the public is very welcome.

Capitalists In Birmingham.

Birmingham, Ala., Jan. 28.—A party of Tennessee-Republic capitalists arrived in Birmingham to-day and will remain for a couple of days looking over the improvements under way in this district. The party consists of John W. Gates, of New York; E. W. Ogelby, G. Watson French and L. C. Hanna, of Cleveland, Ohio.

The new interests plan to spend about $25,000,000 on their Alabama properties.

MUCH HARD CASH

Contributed for Relief of Local Flood Sufferers.

TOTAL AMOUNT WILL REACH ABOUT $10,000 IT IS BELIEVED.

IN ADDITION TO FOOD, FUEL AND SUPPLIES FOR REFUGEES.

EXCURSIONS ARE PROFITABLE.

Between $6,500 and $7,000 in hard cash, not including donations of food and clothing supplied by the charity organizations of the city, have been contributed to the relief of victims of the flood. Owen Tyler, Acting Mayor, said yesterday afternoon that about $300, not including the $5,000 appropriated by the General Council, had been sent to his office to be added to the relief fund. He received a check for $300 yesterday afternoon from the Brewers' Exchange, and a check for $100 yesterday morning from W. R. Belknap. Mayor Tyler himself has contributed $100 to the fund. Frank G. Drewry, assistant wharfmaster, said last night that between $1,000 and $1,500 had been realized for the relief of the flood sufferers as a result of the river excursions aboard the steamer Hiawatha. Other plans are on foot for the raising of money, and it is believed that by to-morrow night fully $10,000 will have been raised. This is in addition to the $5,000 appropriated by the General Council.

Frank G. Drewry, at whose suggestion the excursions aboard the steamer Hiawatha for the relief of flood sufferers were given, said last night that the committee which had the matter in charge would hold a meeting at 11 o'clock this morning in the office of Clint C. McClarty, president of the First National Bank. At that time it will be known definitely just how much money was realized on the excursions, and the entire amount will be turned over to the Board of Trade to be added to the relief fund already at hand. Mr. Drewry said that he was confident more than $1,000 had been realized on the excursions, and that probably the amount would run to $1,500.

* * *

W. M. Mitchell Benefactor.

"It was through the kindness of W. M. Mitchell, general manager of the Kentucky and Indiana Railroad Company, that we were enabled to get the steamer Hiawatha for the excursions," said Mr. Drewry. "He donated the use of the boat to us, which means a great deal. It costs $100 a day to run the boat, and Col. Mitchell bears all that expense. Every cent that was taken in on the excursions goes to the flood sufferers' fund. Mr. Mitchell having declined to deduct a penny to pay for the expense of operating the steamer."

Between 300 and 400 persons were carried on the Hiawatha during the two days, Sunday and yesterday, that the excursions were given. Yesterday the boat began making trips at 10 o'clock a. m., and made them hourly from then until 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Many persons purchased tickets who did not use them, having spent their money simply for the good of the cause. The city was canvassed by a committee of women from one end to the other.

Following are the names of those composing the committee which had charge of the excursions given aboard the steamer Hiawatha: W. M. Mitchell, general manager of the Kentucky and Indiana Railroad Company; Clint C. McClarty, president of the First National Bank; William J. Baird, of the firm of David Baird & Son; Louis Seelbach, of The Seelbach, and Frank G. Drewry, assistant wharfmaster.

RELIEF MASS-MEETING

WILL BE HELD AT BOARD OF TRADE AT NOON.

Acting Mayor Tyler Will Preside—Means To Help Flood Sufferers Will Be Devised.

Members of the Board of Trade, the Commercial Club, the other commercial organizations of Louisville and the public in general are urged to attend the mass-meeting which will be held this noon in Exchange Hall of the Board of Trade to devise ways and means to assist the flood sufferers. It is expected that thousands of dollars will be subscribed to the relief fund as the result of to-day's meeting. In addition to the appointment of committees to properly distribute funds, clothing and supplies, a relief campaign will be planned so that every citizen who is anxious to contribute to the worthy undertaking may have an opportunity of doing so.

To-day's meeting is called at the instance of Acting Mayor Tyler, who has sent his personal check for $100 to be applied to the fund for flood sufferers. W. B. Belknap yesterday contributed a like amount, and it is thought that the fund will reach a good-sized figure before the meeting adjourns. The fund will be applied to the repairing of homes of flood sufferers on the Point, Shippingport and Portland and to the purchase of clothing and food for those who have lost all of their belongings in the flood. Those who have charge of the fund say that it will be expended most judiciously.

F. F. V. COLLIDES WITH FREIGHT TRAIN.

Brakeman Loses Both Legs, Several Persons Bruised and Coach Leaves Track.

Vanceburg, Ky., Jan. 28.—[Special.]—The Fast Flying Virginian, coming east on the C. and O. railway, collided with freight train No. 75 this afternoon at Gray's Branch, in Greenup county. Harry Gibson, a brakeman from Covington, had both legs cut off, several persons were severely bruised, but none seriously injured. Gibson is still alive. The engine and one passenger coach were thrown off the track.

CONVENTION TO NOMINATE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE.

Barbourville, Ky., Jan. 28.—[Special.]—In a meeting of Republican committeemen of the Sixty-ninth legislative district, February 25 was named as the date for a convention at which a nominee will be chosen to make the race. This city was named as the place for holding the convention. The district embraces Knox and Whitley counties and nomination is equivalent to election. Two announcements have been made; Sawyer Smith and the Rev. Dillion Blevins, both of Knox county.

WORSE TO COME.

Conditions Along Ohio Described as Awful.

SUFFERING WILL INCREASE AS FLOOD SUBSIDES.

REPORT MADE TO GOVERNOR BY SPECIAL AGENT.

HOUSES FILLED WITH GRIME.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 28.—A vivid picture of distress, based on want and suffering from the cold in the flooded district of Southern Indiana, is depicted by Charles V. McAdams, Railroad Commissioner, in a report submitted to-day to Gov. Hanly, who authorizes him to make personal investigation of the conditions in the counties along the Ohio river.

Mr. McAdams, visited Rockport, Grand View, Enterprise, Troy, Tell City and Cannelton, and established relief committees and placed on deposit funds to be drawn on by the committees for the alleviation of personal suffering. The conditions are the worst, he says, that have been reported. To use his words in his report: "We who dwell on dry land, cannot realize the awful condition until we see it."

"What is worse," Mr. McAdams says, "is that the suffering has only begun, and that the distress will be greatly augmented after the waters recede and the people, who are now housed with friends in the hills, return to their homes. The houses, he points out, will be filled with filth and river grime, the walls and floors will be water soaked, and a general unsanitary condition will prevail."

OFFICIAL FLOOD BULLETIN.

Weather Bureau Gives Information For All Rivers.

Washington, Jan. 28.—The Weather Bureau to-night issued the following flood bulletin:

The Ohio river at Cairo has begun to fall, the gauge to-night reading 50.2 feet, a fall of one-tenth of a foot since Sunday night. The stage at Memphis to-night was 36.9 feet, a rise of one foot since Sunday night. Stages in feet at other stations on the lower Mississippi on Monday morning were as follows:

Helena, 45.3 feet; Arkansas City, 49, and Greenville, 43.5, a rise of three-tenths of a foot at each place during the last twenty-four hours. Vicksburg, 46 feet, a rise of one-tenth of a foot; Natchez, 44.9, a rise of two-tenths of a foot; Baton Rouge, 32.6, a rise of one-tenth of a foot, and New Orleans, 17.8 and stationary. Maximum stages as follows are now indicated in the Vicksburg district, the crest to reach Vicksburg in about twelve days; Arkansas City, 53; Greenville, 48, and Vicksburg, at least 51 feet. No changes from previous forecasts are indicated in the Memphis and New Orleans districts.

SNOW TIES UP BUSINESS.

Heavy Fall At Sharpsburg and Many Deep Drifts.

Sharpsburg, Ky., Jan. 28.—[Special.]—A snow, ten inches deep on the level, and drifted in places to a depth of two or three feet, covers this section. Travel on the roads is almost suspended, and business practically at a standstill. The mails are from three to four hours late, and the rural carriers are with difficulty making their rounds. Much suffering is being caused unsheltered stock, and the weather is especially hard on the young lambs. Wheat, rye and other small growing grain, made tender by the long period of warm weather previously prevailing, is protected from frosts and freezes by the blanket of snow. It is not thought that the fruit buds had developed sufficiently to be injured by the present cold weather.

MISSISSIPPI LEVEES HOLD.

River Up To Danger Line, But No Breaks Expected.

Vicksburg, Miss., Jan. 28.—J. T. McClellan, president of the Fifth Louisiana Levee Board, has just returned from a trip over the line of the levees in this district and reports that the river is up to danger line, but that there is no danger of the levees being overtopped by the 51-foot stage forecasted for Vicksburg.

It is feared, however, that long continued high water will cause softening and sloughing of the slope.

He reports that every preparation is being made to take care of the threatened points as they develop.

More Cold Scheduled.

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 28.—While the Weather Bureau's record of the temperature to-day was 14 degrees below zero, the street thermometers registered 20 below. The below zero weather seems to be general in this section. Devils Lake, N. D., reported 32 degrees below to-day, and Moorehead, Minn., 26 below. Much colder temperature is looked for here to-morrow.

Shawneetown Safe.

Evansville, Ind., Jan. 28.—The river continues to fall here and to-night stands 45.2 feet. A communication from Mayor Krathe at Shawneetown, Ill., early to-night states that the trains will not be able to enter that town for several days. He believes the worst is now over and that the levee will hold. Conditions along the Wabash river are greatly improved to-night.

Arkansas Town Flooded.

Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 28.—The Luxora, Ark., levee broke Sunday and the town is flooded; the water driving the residents to the second stories. No loss of life is reported.

The Government levee back of Luxora is still holding and it is being patroled by armed guards. All wires are down and no further particulars are obtainable.

Backwater Freezes.

Maysville, Ky., Jan. 28.—This morning was the coldest of the winter here, the mercury dropping to below zero, making ice on the river and freezing up the back waters. Persons who had moved back into houses where the flood had been are suffering greatly from the cold.

Convicts Work On Levee.

Jackson, Miss., Jan. 28.—Gov. Vardaman was requested to-day to send convicts to a point below Greenville, Miss., where there is a threatened break in the levee. He at once directed fifty convicts to be sent to the place and as many more as may be necessary later.

Cold In Eastern Kentucky.

Lexington, Ky., Jan. 28.—The very cold weather continues throughout eastern and central Kentucky. Railway and road traffic is delayed. There is much suffering among the poorer classes. Charitable organizations have taken relief work in hand in this city.

Below Zero At Mt. Sterling.

Mt. Sterling, Ky., Jan. 28.—The mercury ranged between 2 and 5 below here this morning. There is intense suffering. There is a scarcity of coal with some dealers. Water pipes are frozen and much inconvenience is experienced.

Blizzard In Nicholas.

Carlisle, Ky., Jan. 28.—The snow is eleven inches deep here, and the thermometer this morning registered as low as 15 degrees below zero in the county. It is the coldest weather experienced here for several years.

Ten Below In Hardin.

Elizabethtown, Ky., Jan. 28.—The thermometer registered 8 and 10 degrees below zero here last night. It is feared that the peach crop is injured as the sap was up in the trees.

35 Below In Wisconsin.

Superior, Wis., Jan. 28.—Instead of a promised let-up in the cold wave, the weather here to-day proved the coldest yet this winter. The thermometers range from 30 to 35 below zero.

Cold At Lawrenceburg.

Lawrenceburg, Ky., Jan. 28.—[Special.]—This was the coldest day of the season here, the thermometer registering 12 degrees below zero at 5 o'clock.

Four Below At Lebanon.

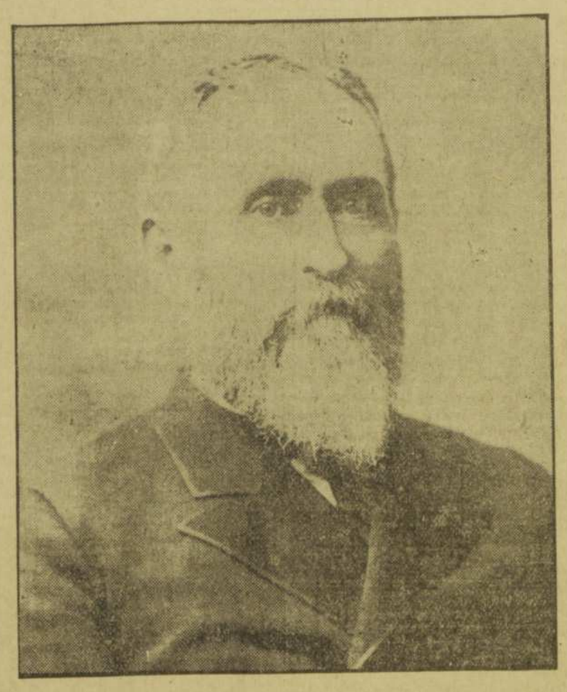
Lebanon, Ky., Jan. 28.—This is the coldest morning of the season, the mercury registering 4 degrees below zero.

In Dr. Graves' Tooth Powder there are combined the elements of safety and pleasure in kissing your wife or sweetheart—delicious after taste. Just ask her about it.

In handy metal cans or bottles, 25c.

Dr. Graves' Tooth Powder Co.

DIES AT HIS HOME AT FALLS-OF-ROUGH



COL. LAFE GREEN.

RAISED THE BAIL

DR. FEIST NOW UNDER BOND OF $10,000 AT NASHVILLE.

Mrs. Trousdale, Sister of the Dead Woman, a Witness Yesterday.

Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 28.—[Special.]—As a finale of a strenuous day in the Criminal Court, in the trial of Dr. Herman Feist for the alleged murder of Mrs. Rosa Mangrum, the court to-day raised the defendant's bond from $1,000 to $10,000, leaving him, however, for to-night in the custody of his attorneys. The motion was made by the State and granted over the violent objection of the defense, the attorneys for the latter insisting such a course would be now prejudicial to his interests and should not be granted. In granting the motion Judge Hart did not wish to intimate that he had drawn any conclusions as to the guilt or innocence of the accused, but in view of the small bond and serious nature of the charge he ruled that the bond be increased.

Mrs. Logan Trousdale, a sister of the dead woman, who has played a conspicuous part in attempts to unravel the mystery, was the main witness today. She told of going to Dr. Feist's office after the disappearance of Mrs. Mangrum and demanding where her sister was. The physician, she said, turned very pale. She told of witnessing a scene between Mrs. Mangrum and Dr. Feist, in which the latter's manner was extremely familiar.

Later the party had lunched together and Mrs. Mangrum had slipped Feist a $10 bill to pay the bill. Mrs. Trousdale was subjected to a searching cross-examination, which developed the fact that she had been married several times, first to a Mr. Cook, with whom she lived three years, and who deserted her and later died.

Her next husband was J. M. Scott, from whom she was divorced; her next was J. W. Donegan, of Cincinnati, who died during their honeymoon. To her present husband, formerly a Nashville man, she was married in 1901. Nothing of importance was developed at the afternoon session of court.

SENATOR KNOX'S SON WEDS IN ALEXANDRIA.

Washington, Jan. 28.—Reed Knox, son of United States Senator P. C. Knox, of Pennsylvania, and Miss Elizabeth McCook, an eighteen-year-old girl, who lived with her grandmother, Mrs. Elizabeth S. McCook, in the Sherman apartment house in this city, were married in Alexandria, Va., to-day.

Found Guilty of Contempt.

Omaha, Neb., Jan. 28.—W. J. Connell, former Congressman from Nebraska, was to-day adjudged guilty of contempt by Judge Sutton, of the District Court, after a trial lasting several days. Sentence was reserved until to-morrow. Judge Sutton accused Connell of trying to bulldoze the court. Connell served in the Fifty-first Congress, being elected over J. Sterling Morton in 1888. Two years later he was defeated by W. J. Bryan.

C. C. CAMERON MADE GENERAL AGENT OF I. C.

SEVERAL CHANGES RESULT FROM PROMOTION.

D. W. LONGSTREET WILL LEAVE LOUISVILLE OFFICE.

SUCCEEDED BY WILL SMITH.

Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 28.—[Special.]—By one of the most important changes in the official family of the Illinois Central railroad made since J. T. Harahan became president of that system, another Memphis man is elevated to a position of commanding honor and importance. The man chosen for this promotion is C. C. Cameron, at present general freight agent of the Southern lines. The appointment becomes effective February 1, 1907, and from that date Mr. Cameron will be known as general agent of the Illinois Central railway system, with headquarters in Chicago.

MADE GENERAL AGENT OF I. C. AT CHICAGO.



C. C. CAMERON.

There are several resulting promotions in the service. D. W. Longstreet, general freight agent of the Illinois Central, with headquarters in Louisville, comes to Memphis to accept the position made vacant by Mr. Cameron's promotion. Mr. Longstreet will be succeeded at Louisville by William Smith, Jr., the present assistant general freight agent at Nashville. Mr. Smith, in turn, will be succeeded by W. E. Downing, the present commercial agent of the Illinois Central at Cincinnati.

Mr. Cameron is known to his acquaintances as a man of unusually modest bearing, but one who does things. He is an acknowledged rate expert. He is an indefatigable worker, and his rise to the head of the freight traffic department of the road is the direct and legitimate result of brains and industry.

Mr. Longstreet, who succeeds Mr. Cameron at Memphis, is a man thoroughly acquainted with the South and its requirements. He is a descendant of the famous Gen. Longstreet. He is one of the best qualified freight department men in the service.

TALESMAN DROPS DEAD AT A MURDER TRIAL.

River Head, Long Island, Jan. 28.—Dr. James W. Simpson, a prominent dentist was placed on trial here today for the alleged murder of his father-in-law, Bartley W. Horner, a wealthy contractor of Northport, who was shot to death at his home December 27, 1905. Simpson has maintained from the day he was arrested, over a year ago, that although he had the gun from which the fatal shost were fired, the shooting of his father-in-law was accidental.

During the examination to-day Franklin Reeves, a talesman, died in court from heart disease.

RELEASED BY ORDER OF SECRETARY TAFT.

Leavenworth, Kan., Jan. 28.—Eighty-four inmates of the military prison at Fort Leavenworth, most of them men who had been punished for deserting from the army, were released to-day on an order from the Secretary of War. This is the largest number of men ever freed from any military prison at any one time. The men had been sentenced to serve from one year up in the prison, and all had done one year. They were recommended for clemency by Lieut. Col. Young, commandant of the prison, because of good behavior.

SUSTAINED FALL.

River Passes Danger Line and Keeps Dropping.

STAGE OF 25.2 FEET REGISTERED AT 8 P. M.

REFUGEES PREPARING TO MOVE BACK INTO THEIR HOMES.

DAMAGE BECOMING EVIDENT.

Twenty-eight feet, the "danger" or "flood" point, was registered in the canal at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, and at 8 o'clock last night the dial of the gauge pointed to 25.2 feet, showing a fall of 2.8 feet in nineteen hours. After passing the danger point the river continued its downward course, at first at the rate of one-tenth of a foot per hour, which later was accelerated to the rate of two-tenths of a foot. It is believed by the Government officials that from now on the river will recede with greater rapidity, probably at the rate of three-tenths of a foot per hour.

Though the Weather Bureau predicts that Louisville will have another snowfall to-day, it is said that this will have no effect upon the recession of the river. According to the Government officials the river is falling at all points below Louisville, and that consequently it will take a great volume of water to stop the river from falling at Louisville.

"It will take a mighty heavy snow that will give the river as much water as a good rain," said one of the Government officials last night, "and since it took nearly three weeks of steady downpour to boom the Ohio, it will take more than one puny snow to check it now that it has started to go down. Very little of the snow will melt each day and this flow into the river makes scarcely a perceptible change."

* * *

River Front Cleans House.

Down in Shippingport, up on the "Point," and all along the river front residents and business men are in a rare stage of activity, much in contrast to the idleness that characterized those parts of the city during the last week or so. On the levee at the foot of Third avenue the water has receded to such an extent that yesterday streams of water were directed on it in an effort to wash away the mud and clay that had accumulated there during the rise of the river. At the wharfboats everybody is busy preparing for the resuming of water traffic. In the residence sections a few of the flood sufferers began to move back to their homes in spite of the fact that the houses are sadly in need of repairs.

Now that the river is going back to its natural level one can get an idea of the damage that was done. In some places on the "Point" and at Shippingport houses have been moved from their foundations and now lie on their walls with their sides bulged out and warped. In other homes the floors have given away and the interiors are littered with wreckage. Houses are broken and dismantled with their floors covered with a thick deposit of mud and dirt frozen and caked tightly, and all along the river front barges, warped out of their natural shapes and similar in construction to the floats of which Nero and his advisers gave their moonlight dances and other social affairs, have been deposited high up on the bank. They look pretty enough with their symmetrical curves, but they have been put out of commission effectually.

The fall of the river has enabled railroad traffic to be resumed. Yesterday cars on all lines were able to make their usual runs, and the Prospect line of the Louisville and Interurban Electric Company was open yesterday as far as Harrod's Creek. A force of men was put to work on the road and the regular schedule will be resumed to-day. The resumption of local navigation was begun with the departure of the Lizzie Bay for Cincinnati. Lower river packets will be started on their way to-morrow or Thursday.

* * *

"Point" Becomes Dry Again.

The appearance of the "Point" is mute evidence of the rapid fall of the river. With the assistance of the opening of the flood gates on the "Cut-off" most of the water has been drained from this section, and practically all the houses are free from water. In the extreme lowlands pools of water still remain, but the cold weather is rapidly converting these into "skatorial" paradises for the youngsters. It is true that in most cases the boys are called upon to help their parents prepare their homes for rehabilitation, but there were several yesterday who escaped the vigilance of their mothers and fathers and tested the solidity of the ice that is forming by "shoe skating."

Through the prompt action of city officials many families who were forced from their homes are lodged in the school houses, where they are well provided for. In the other cases the charity organizations are ably furthering the work of relief started by the city officials. At 10 o'clock yesterday morning clothing and provisions were distributed to a large number of mothers by the Louisville Flower Mission. Long before the doors of the mission were thrown open many flood sufferers had appeared. Some had walked from their homes in Portland, and though famished and hollow-eyed, they showed much gratitude when they saw how well the Louisville Flower Mission is aiding them. So many mothers appeared that morning had passed before the supply of provisions had been distributed.

At the various distributing stations established by the city supplies are still being distributed. A steady stream of men, women and children poured into engine-house No. 19 and appealed for aid. At engine-house No. 6 and at engine-house No. 13 this act was repeated, and Capt. Devan, assisted by Vice Capt. Gillooly, was kept busy assisting the flood sufferers in the central district.

POSTMASTERS RECOMMENDED FOR TENTH DISTRICT.

Washington, Jan. 28.—[Special.]—The following appointments of fourth-class postmasters have been recommended by Representative-elect Langley, of the Tenth district. The appointments will be made next week:

Isom Potter, at Ore Knob, Pike county; Sherman Nunnery, at Setser, Floyd county; Fred Hall, Galveston, Floyd county; Louisa E. Cooper, Perlie, Magoffin county; Thomas W. Williams, Gillico, Magoffin county; Christopher C. Clemens, Virden, Powell county; Beverly L. Drake, Slade, Powell county; John D. Stephens, Jeffersonville, Montgomery county; William W. Lovely, Wilcox, Morgan county; Franklin Salyer, Ophir, Morgan county; Rhoda E. Harper, Essex, Morgan county; George Allen, Noble, Breathitt county; Alexander Blair, Barnett's Creek, Johnson county; Minnie Litteral, Richville, Johnson county; Andrew Spradlin, Wm. Johnson county.

ELIMINATE HANLY

IN ORDER TO SECURE SUPPORT OF ALL REPUBLICANS.

Conference Held To Outline Work of Indiana General Assembly Session.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 28.—[Special.]—The conference of the Senate and House Republicans this afternoon did not result in any important developments, except that it was agreed that there should be a generous support of measures looking to the control of insurance, to regulating primaries, to caring for public funds in State designated depositaries, to safeguarding private banks and enacting a two-cent railroad passenger law.

It was specifically stated in the conference that these measures were not Gov. Hanly's, but the party's, and indorsed in the platform of last summer, and in order further to eliminate the State executive, whose dictation has proved such a disturbing factor, it was declared that "Hanly is not an issue." As the prejudice against the Governor was so great among some Republicans in the House that all legislation was endangered, it is hoped by the leaders that the understanding that he is no longer a factor will result in a party line-up and a grand rush to the legislative goal.

Consternation has been caused among political and social clubs by the $1,000 saloon license bill, which classes such organizations as "blind tigers" unless they take out a regular license for the sale of intoxicants. Senator Ganiard, the author of the bill, said it would apply to all clubs in which liquors are sold. He said the Columbia Club, the crack Republican club of this city, which has long sold liquors at its clubhouse openly, will be affected by the bill and must take out the necessary license.

Two reports were made on Senator Cox's bill to limit the price of artificial gas in this city to sixty cents per thousand cubic feet. The majority report favored the bill as drawn and applying only to the city of Indianapolis, while the minority report favored extending the sixty cent inhibition to every city of 6,000 population or more. The majority report was adopted.

Senator Cavins offered a bill for limited woman's suffrage. The bill provides that women may vote at any election of city or town officers, the same as men, and any woman possessing the qualifications of a voter under the act shall also be eligible to any such town or city office.

EARLY MORNING QUAKE SHAKES UP KINGSTON.

Heaviest Shock Since Disaster of January 14, But No Serious Damages Done.

Kingston, Jamaica, Jan. 28.—The heaviest earthquake shock since the one which destroyed Kingston on January 14 occurred here at 4:30 o'clock this morning. No particular damage is reported as a result of the latest shock.

It was announced here to-day that a special commission to investigate the situation in Kingston in behalf of the English insurance companies sailed from Bristol last Saturday. The purpose of the commission is to ascertain the facts concerning the conflagration which followed the earthquake shock, with the view either of arranging a compromise with the insurers or preparing evidence with which to combat threatened legal proceedings.

Acting upon instructions from the Washington Government, Capt. John S. Battle, of the Eleventh infantry, arrived here this morning on board the steamer Oteri from Santiago with more than 100 army tents from Guantanamo. Gov. Swettenham, who refused Rear Admiral Davis' offer of the same tents a few days after the earthquake and fire, has now accepted the loan of them.

Albert E. Angier, who was reported missing following the earthquake, is safe, having reported himself to the American Consul several days ago. Daniel White Comstock, an American tourist, who was seriously injured at one of the smaller hotels, is now out of danger and progressing satisfactorily.

FINED FOR IMPORTING FOREIGN IRON MOLDERS.

Chicago, Jan. 28.—The Allis-Chambers Company, manufacturers of mining machinery, was fined $4,000 to-day by Judge Landis, in the United States District Court, following the return by a jury of a verdict finding the company guilty of importing four iron molders from Manchester, England, in violation of the alien contract labor law. Counsel for the company took an appeal and will seek to have the verdict reversed.

S

Removal Sale Continues.

This week's Special Mark-downs include many surprises. The stocks have been gone over thoroughly and additional Mark-downs in many lines have been made. One special item of $15,000.00 worth of High-grade Silks goes on the Special Mark-down Tables.

EVERYTHING IN EVERY DEPARTMENT REDUCED.

STEWART DRY GOODS CO.
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IN CONNECTION WITH JAMES McCREERY & CO., NEW YORK.

On YOUR NEXT TRIP
GO VIA THE
Louisville & Nashville R. R.
THE NEW LINE
To Atlanta

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The largest and most complete stock in the city.
ORDER NOW
for January 29th, which is McKinley Day.
Any color is appropriate.
AUGUST R. BAUMER, FLORIST,
The Masonic, Fourth and Chestnut.
BOTH PHONES.
Special attention to out-of-town orders.

With Our Facilities We Are Prepared to Do All Kinds of
Cleaning, Dyeing and Pressing
Of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Garments.
Our Lace Curtain Dept.
Is the Best Equipped in the city. All Hand Work.
FRENCH FANCY DYE WORKS
INCORPORATED.
Both Phones 2788. 734 Fourth.
Goods Called For and Delivered.



Thousands of Steel Anchor Ranges that were made twelve to fifteen years ago are as good as new to-day. No other can withstand this time test. We will not sacrifice the old-time quality. Blued Steel—Beautiful, Economical. Quick. Ask your dealer.
ANCHOR STOVE AND RANGE CO.
Incorporated.

LIVED EIGHTY-FOUR YEARS WITHOUT TASTING WHISKY.

Vanceburg, Ky., Jan. 28.—[Special.]—John B. Koppa, a prominent farmer and temperance advocate, eighty-four years of age, died here to-day of pneumonia. He never tasted whisky and was never in a saloon but once in his lifetime, and then only to buy an empty barrel.

Child Burned To Death.

Evansville, Ind., Jan. 28.—[Special.]—The five-year-old son of William Barton, living near here, was burned to death while standing near the cook stove

Courier-Journal Telephones.

Cumb. Main 276	Counting Room	Home 121
	Advertising Dept.	240
	Circulation, City	276
	Circulation, Foreign	1340
	Subscriptions	
	City Editor	
	Managing Editor	
	Editor-in-Chief	
	Mailing Dept.	
	President's Office	
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Main 4087x.....Sporting Editor
Main 4089x.....Circulation
Main 4086x.....Counting Room
Main 4088x.....Mail Room

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Bottled in Bond
The Premier Kentucky Whisky

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ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
Household Goods $1.50 to $5 per Mo.
Boxes in Vault 25c to 50c per Mo.

Courier-Journal.

—Published—
DAILY, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY.

Office, cor. Fourth Ave. and Green st.

A Consolidation of
THE LOUISVILLE DAILY JOURNAL.
Louisville, Ky., Nov. 24, 1830.

LOUISVILLE DAILY DEMOCRAT.
Louisville, Ky., 1843.

MORNING COURIER.
Louisville, Ky., June 3, 1844.

First issued as the Courier-Journal November 8, 1868.

Rates.

Daily edition, one year	$6 00
Daily and Sunday edition, one year	8 00
Daily and Sunday, one month	75
Weekly edition, one year	1 00

To City Subscribers.

Daily, delivered	10c per week
Daily and Sunday, delivered	15c per week
Daily and Sunday, delivered	1 month, 65c

Postage.

Entered at the Louisville Post-office as second-class matter.

10, 12 and 14 pages	1 cent
16, 18, 20, 22 and 24 pages	2 cents
28, 32, 40 and 48 pages	3 cents
Sunday edition, with magazine	4 cents

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Communications.

All communications should be addressed to the Courier-Journal and not to individuals. If writers who submit MSS. for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps. The editors are glad to examine MSS., but return postage must be included.

TEN PAGES

TUESDAY.............JAN. 29, 1907

"Business."

Monday Evening, Jan. 28.—The New York market opened irregular and was subjected to persistent liquidation and short selling throughout the session, closing weak at the lowest with losses running from 1 to 5 points.

Money on call was steady at 2½ to 4 per cent., ruling at 3¾. Time loans were dull and strong. Sterling exchange was weak.

The Chicago wheat market was weak, the May delivery closing off ⅝c to ¾c. Corn was a shade lower and oats were ¾c lower.

The cotton market opened steady at unchanged prices to a decline of 3 points and fluctuated within narrow limits, closing prices being 2 to 4 points higher than the opening.

The Chicago cattle market was steady for best and weak for others. The hog market was 5c to 10c higher and the sheep market strong to 10c higher.

The Degenerates.

"I was all ear,
And took in strains that might create a soul
Under the ribs of Death."

An interesting, and not untenable, theory of certain modern scientists is that music may be employed as a cure for ills to which human flesh is heir. While harmonies cannot repair a lesion, it is conceivable that music, like sleep, might be such a "balm of hurt minds" as to be effective in the treatment of many ailments in which mental conditions, resulting from disordered nerves, breed toxins of their own. It is, at any rate, because of the power of music and flowers to soothe and comfort the distressed that there are persons who believe that their psychological effect is so great that they may have also an actual therapeutic value, and whether the theory is true or false, good music is perhaps the greatest single agency for the spiritual, mental and moral uplifting of the masses. Its influence is perhaps less potent upon persons who do not understand it than upon the musically educated, but to the humblest and dullest of wit it has some inspiration. But as to the pure all things are pure, to the corrupt all things are corrupt, and there is nothing that cannot be perverted by the perverted. New York is just now "enjoying" a musical orgy that is a revel of degenerates. The production of the Wilde-Strauss "Salome" constitutes an exhibition of decadence that can hardly be considered too seriously.

The New York World pertinently says that Wilde has had his revenge—his revenge upon a world that put the ban upon the mention of his name, and now riots in the rottenness of a "characteristic" literary production set to appropriate music. With the public that crowds into the Metropolitan Operahouse—the "culture and refinement" of the second city in the world—the degenerate may be said to have found not only revenge, but something hideously like vindication.

American critics join with Europeans in describing the Strauss-Wilde output as "a study in rottenness," a "riot in degeneracy." The production of "Salome" has nothing to do with art. The "offering" is entirely commercial. The fact is that it is actually possible to trade upon the name of Wilde, which, a few years ago, respectable persons did not mention in mixed company. It was planned to prosper by its loathsomeness.

Compared to "Salome," the Shaw play, "Mrs. Warren's Profession," is clean, and the worst of Tolstoy and Ibsen is wholesome. Worse than a psycopathological treatise, set to music as enlightenment for the laity, instead of read by an alienist to a class in a lecture room, "Salome" is an unspeakable debauch, in which the public is invited to participate and in which it does participate. A public clinic without music to appeal to the perverted is bad enough, but it is not a revel. The Evening Mail says "Salome" "should be staged nowhere save in Sodom." What shall be said of a public that approves it?

Wilde—in a state of dementia—wrote as a certain type of maniac must write, if he writes at all. Can Strauss, who has translated the work of Wilde into music, or Conreid, who has produced it, offer so good an excuse? They have deliberately produced the musical nightmare for money, while, presumably, morally and mentally responsible.

Tolstoy once called music sensual. Healthier-minded Shakespeare said that the man not moved by a concord of sweet sounds was not to be trusted. As a matter of fact, music may be made the vehicle of anything in the wide range of human emotions. It is lamentable that the work of a degenerate put to degenerate music and produced by a panderer does not revolt and nauseate the public.

The protest of the directors of the Metropolitan Operahouse against "Salome's" continuance puts them upon record as against a peculiarly sad and significant manifestation of indecency upon the part of Mr. Strauss, Mr. Conreid and the audiences.

A "Reformed" Postal Service.

The Joint Postal Commission has made a report in which it sketches the outlines of a reformed postal service. These recommendations relate largely to the carrying of newspapers.

The Post-office Department is under the control of Congress, which has a right to say what articles shall be carried in the mails, and what prices shall be charged for compensation. Congress, however, is not absolute. The voters of each congressional district have a right to say who shall represent them in Congress, and some ambitious gentlemen may lose their seats in consequence of their subservience to bureaucrats.

But Congress is not expected under the privilege of regulating the mails to take charge of the newspaper press of the country. It is claimed, indeed, that by reason of its control of interstate commerce, Congress may say who shall work in the various States and who shall remain idle or go to school.

By parity of reasoning it seems to be assured that if the Government carry newspapers in the mails Congress has a right to say what they shall contain. Accordingly it is proposed that Congress shall dictate how many advertisements a paper shall contain in order to be admitted as second-class matter. It is generally suggested that the advertising may cover as large a superficial area as the reading matter, but not more. Of course, however, the right to say that the space devoted to advertising shall not exceed 50 per cent. implies the right to say that it shall not exceed 25 or 10 per cent., or even that there shall be no advertising at all. It is also an easy step from dictating the quantity of reading matter in a newspaper to dictating its quality. Criticisms of the Post-office Department, and especially of the men who desire to make it the master of the press, might easily be construed as rendering a paper unmailable.

The commission finds two capital defects in the law relating to second-class matter: The first is that the rate is too low; the second, that wholly dissimilar services are performed for the same rate. The first alleged defect is the main point in controversy. The second objection arraigns the whole theory on which our Post-office Department must be based. A letter goes to California or the Philippines for two cents. The same sum is charged for carrying a letter across the street from the Louisville Post-office to Masonic Temple. Here we have wholly dissimilar services for which the same rate is charged. The same thing applies to packages of merchandise, with reference to which the distance carried is ignored.

This was not always so. When the Post-office Department was first organized under the Constitution the rates were fixed as follows: For a single letter, under forty miles, eight cents; under 90, ten cents; under 150, twelve and one-half cents; under 300, seventeen cents; under 500, twenty cents; over 500 miles, twenty-five cents. These rates continued till 1816, when they were changed, but twenty-five cents was still the maximum rate for letters. Under the new law newspapers under 100 miles, or within the State wherein published, were charged one cent; out of the State, or over 100 miles, the charge was one and one-half cents. There was a good deal of complaint about these rates, but many years passed before there was any reduction. In 1843 Charles A. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, then Postmaster General, made an elaborate report, in which, after a careful investigation of the English system, he recommended a reduction of rates, but not an elaborate one. In 1845 an act was passed which made the postage on a letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight five cents for not more than 500 miles and ten cents for a greater distance. Under this act newspapers were carried free for a distance under thirty miles; over thirty and under 100 miles, one cent; over 100 and out of the State, one and one-half cents. Carriage by express was also prohibited unless the postage was previously paid. This act did not produce enough revenue, and the next Congress raised some of the rates, making newspaper postage to Oregon and California four and one-half cents, and letter postage to the Pacific Territories, by way of Panama, forty cents. In 1851 letter postage was fixed at three cents, if prepaid, and five cents if not prepaid for distances not exceeding 5,000 miles; for greater distances the rate was six or twelve cents. Newspaper postage was also regulated by the distance. In succeeding years several acts on the subject were passed. In 1855 a law was passed making the rate on inland letters three cents under 3,000 miles; over that ten cents, and all inland postage was required to be prepaid. In 1863 a flat rate of three cents was fixed on all inland letters, except drop letters, which paid two cents. By the same law the postage on newspapers was fixed as follows per quarter: Weeklies, five cents; semi-weekly ten cents; tri-weekly, fifteen cents; six times a week, thirty cents; seven times a week thirty-five cents. In 1868 an act was passed making weekly papers free to subscribers within the county. With this exception distance was ignored for all classes of mail matter.

Allusion has already been made to the study made by Mr. Wickliff of the English system. The same system of high postage had prevailed in Great Britain until Rowland Hill published a pamphlet on the subject in 1837. He favored a low rate and one that was uniform. In consequence of his exertions Parliament passed in 1840 the bill providing for penny postage. A deficiency followed at first, but it did not last long. From 1838 to 1873 the number of letters increased from 76,000,000 to 907,000,000. It is hardly necessary to say that the post-office authorities were hostile to Mr. Hill's system. However, during the commercial depression which came on soon after its adoption the post-office revenues went on increasing, while every other source of revenue fell off. Mr. Hill was knighted for his distinguished services, and received other rewards.

The post-office authorities in the United States, like those in Great Britain in the forties, are opposed to a system that gives the people cheap reading matter. The spirit of bureaucracy breathes in the report of the Postal Commission, undoubtedly owing to the influence of postal authorities that gave information. In the talk about second-class matter they assail the very principle for which Sir Rowland Hill contended, which is the foundation of our postal system. It is not intended that every individual piece of mail matter shall pay a profit. That system was tried in Europe and America for centuries, and was found wanting. Our bureaucrats wish to resort to it far enough to give them control of the press.

The Attorney General.

Attorney General Bonaparte has made a new departure in regard to the law of evidence. In a noted lynching case in Chattanooga, in which a negro charged with criminal assault was taken from jail and hung by a mob, the State Sheriff and certain other parties are charged with participating in the lynching and are awaiting trial for contempt of court before the Federal Court at Chattanooga. Mr. Bonaparte has now filed a petition in the Supreme Court at Washington asking an order of the court to permit the taking of testimony against the accused in Washington, instead of Chattanooga, as at first ordered. The principal reason assigned for this extraordinary course is that the witnesses will be afraid to speak freely if they are examined at Chattanooga. Admitting the force of the plea, there appears no just or legal ground for granting the motion thus made. The taking of such testimony is an essential part of the trial of the accused, who are entitled to confront their accusers, whose testimony may involve their conviction. They are also entitled to be heard before a jury of the vicinage unless for proper reasons there may be a change of venue. In either case their trial should take place within the State.

But the Attorney General, as an argument in support of his petition, urges that it will not be necessary for the defendants themselves to attend and that it will be no great hardship to require their attorneys to be present. He claims that the defendants should come to the court rather than the court to them, and that it is necessary that the taking of the testimony should be at the place where the court can, if necessary, be consulted. This is a new phase of the trend of centralization and the wiping out of State lines which far transcends any proposition yet made. It amounts to nothing less than the contention that an essential part of a trial, which may involve at least the liberty of the accused, may be held without the limits of the State in which the offense is alleged to have been committed, and also that the proceeding may be conducted without the presence of the accused to confront his accusers. If that be possible it would require but another step to dispense with the local courts and have all cases of offense against Federal law tried at Washington, reviving the Star Chamber system of justice long since repudiated.

Mr. Bonaparte, in effect, justifies his recommendation upon the grounds of racial prejudice existent in Chattanooga, which may operate there favorably in behalf of the accused. But that is an appeal which, if successful, would warrant the practical transfer of innumerable cases, civil and criminal, to Washington, not only from the South, but from every part of the country. There has been evidence of such spirit in matters coming within the control of Congress, where passion and prejudice have free rein, but the Supreme Court, as the conservative factor in our Federal system, will scarcely give countenance to such a radical divergence from the long-established principles of law and justice.

A Complex Question.

Every question worth discussing has two or more sides. The ordinary two-sided question presents no difficulties. Right or wrong, you know where you are. You can hit straight out and land upon the opposition, knowing what to expect in the way of a broadside courteous in return. Even the triangular or rectangular question may be debated with comparative ease, but questions ranging in complexity from the octagonal to the tetrahexahedral are vexing to the most accomplished debater. The question of whether the salaries of members of Congress should be raised more nearly approaches the tetrahexahedron in form from day to day. No one may tell what a day may bring forth in the way of a new side to it.

With Mr. Lodge, of Massachusetts, who says $5,000 a year is a beggarly pittance, we may cope. With Mr. Daniel, of Virginia, who declares that no country on the globe so underpays its servants as does the United States, we may joust. With Mr. Money, of Mississippi, who says he is not "squeamish" about voting for a raise, we may hold amicable argument. With Mr. Bacon, of Georgia, who would rather be simply right than Vice President on less than $25,000 a year, it is a simple matter to shiver a lance or two. With the Nestor of the Democratic side, Mr. Pettus, of Alabama, who pictures piteously the poverty of his colleagues, it is no task at all to bicker or agree. But comes the Hon. Frederick T. Dubois, of Blackfoot, Idaho, to put a brand-new face upon the question by asking, in the very heat and fire of forensic eloquence, "shall we force our representatives upon the lecture platform and into the magazines to eke out their existence, or shall we leave them with minds free to legislate unbiasedly for the whole people?"

There are scores of reasons for and scores of reasons against, raising the salaries of our law makers. Some of our statesmen have stained themselves practicing before departments because they needed the money, while others who count their millions in blocks of five have rifled the Federal treasury by inserting jokers in bills for the benefit of monopolies for whose interests they practice law making in the Senate. The law maker may be "rich man, poor man or beggar man," and still be a thief. High salary will not make him honest nor low salary drive him to crime. A low salary may drive him to the lecture platform and magazines, but would a high salary keep him off of the one and out of the other?

We support our magazines as well as our law makers and the trusts they represent. Are we not entitled to a better fate than that of paying our Senators and members of the House to make our laws and then paying to read what they have to say about themselves and us in a ten-cent magazine? Shall Senator Verbiage trade upon his position to stuff the columns of the magazines with rot and force us to give up for such literature the money we have left after supporting him and his accomplices at Washington?

Were this the only vexing problem involved we might reach an understanding as to whether the statesmen should be bound, under the new law, to take their increased salaries and forswear the lecture platform and the magazines, but to-morrow may bring forth another dozen sides to the question. The possibilities of the Congressman for evil when goaded to fury by the refusal of his country to recognize his worth are many and terrible to contemplate.

It is, therefore, of first importance that we keep him in a good humor. After the testimony is all in let us be as good humored as possible in summing up the evidence. And then let us grin with as little apparent dryness as possible, while the Congressman settles the question by himself, for himself and of himself, and if he "raises" and the President signs the bill, let us see the raise with a bold and smiling front, and avoid irritating him as we would avoid annoying a toiling buzz saw by patting the edge of it.

One of the pettiest and crudest partisans that ever made a ludicrous yet pathetic spectacle of himself whines, whenever the Courier-Journal publishes a piece of news unfavorable to Jim Hargis or Ed Callahan, or demands that they be made amenable to the law, that the Courier-Journal is persecuting the State Administration! His latest performance is to father the lie that the John Smith letter is a Courier-Journal fake. He seems to demonstrate this to his own satisfaction by proclaiming that if he "were disposed to bet" he would "put up a large sum" on it. Not being disposed to bet, why should he not take the matter into court? If the Courier-Journal is guilty of the fake he says it is, the Courier-Journal is guilty of a grave libel, and the laws against libel in this State are very strict. And what does he mean by declaring that the Courier-Journal "is trying to inflame public opinion in this matter against the Hargises merely for the purpose of visiting, if possible, its vengeance upon some people who do not enjoy the good will or friendship of that paper?" What people? How, by demanding that justice be done in the case of the Hargises, is vengeance to be visited upon anybody who is not in the Hargis boat?

The many friends of Col. Lafayette Green will hear with regret of his death yesterday at his residence in Breckenridge county, after a brief illness. It has been but a short while since he was in the city, apparently in robust health. He was the son of Willis Green, who was a member of Congress from that district 1839-45, and had represented his county in the General Assembly with much credit. He was a typical Kentuckian, of handsome presence and elevated character.

Senator Pettus says Alabama is proud of Senator Morgan because he has not become rich. She is also proud of two Senators whose ages added together make 167 years, and whose minds are a standing refutation of the Osler theory.

As Louisville has had floods, blizzards and fogs in rapid succession, it is permissible to discuss the weather until some topic offering wider range presents itself.

The President's subsidy message has met with almost unanimous reproval.

John Wesley's Legacy to Christendom.

By Frederic J. Haskin.

"When John Wesley died," said Spurgeon, "he left behind him two silver spoons, a teapot, and the great Methodist Church." It is indeed a great church. It has seventeen branches in this country, with nearly 7,000,000 members—enough people to replace the population of the States of Wisconsin, Iowa, Nebraska and Colorado, if everybody in the Commonwealths named should die or for some reason move elsewhere. The first conference of the Methodist Church in America was held in Philadelphia, July 14, 1773, three years before the Declaration of Independence. There were only ten clergymen present at this first assembly. Now there are over 40,000 ministers of this denomination in the United States.

* * *

Before going farther I want to tell about John Wesley and why he was called a Methodist. When Charles II. died in England he left a taint of licentiousness and debt on his country that many decades of right living among his more conservative subjects could not remove. This undesirable state of society continued long into the next century, even to the time of good Queen Anne and the Hanoverian Kings. Christianity as then exemplified in the nation not only failed to reform the people, but was itself in need of reform. Yet as licentious as the times were socially, freedom of speech and freedom of the press were not encouraged.

* * *

Defoe was pilloried for expressing himself too freely in print, and whipping posts, stocks, prisons, and the gallows of Tyburn Hill, had each a chapter of persecutions to record against those who dared express religious thought in any but the prescribed form. Yet there were brilliant minds and fearless thinkers in those days. The eloquent Bolingbroke, infidel and rake; Walpole, who was busy "keeping the English crown on Hanoverian heads"; that talented statesman, the Earl of Granville; Chesterfield, "the wit among lords and the lord among wits"; Alexander Pope and Dean Jonathan Swift, were among the leaders of the first three decades of the Eighteenth century.

* * *

Into this condition of society, and into the company of such brilliant men, was born John Wesley, son of Samuel Wesley, the rector of the Epworth parish. There were nineteen children in the Wesley family, and the little rectory was rather crowded. Yet somehow they were all carefully reared and educated. It has always been said that a man is a sure proof of his mother's training, and in John Wesley and the church he founded can be traced the love of methodical living and the austerity and democracy that Susannah Wesley inculcated in her teachings to her sons and daughters. The fifth birthday of each child was a great event in the Epworth rectory, for it was then that the education of each was begun. On the preceding day the house was always set in order, and the giving of the first lesson to the new pupil was regarded as an auspicious event. On the first day the baby of five was started on the alphabet, to be followed soon by reading and spelling in the Holy Scriptures. The principle was always held before the family that to commence a child's education was better than to give a banquet.

* * *

At the age of six John Wesley was miraculously saved from death when the rectory burned. At ten he was one of the forty-four pupils enrolled in the famous Charter House School of London, where he appeared on his entrance day in a "broadcloth gown lined with baize, breeches of dark blue stuff, shirt and stockings and stout shoes known as 'gowsers.'" In 1720 he entered Christ's Church College at Oxford and was there for five years. Later he was an instructor there and prepared for holy orders in the Church of England. He, with his brother Charles, and some of their more conservative friends, grew weary of the lax morals and fast living of the age, and soon turned their own lives into examples of regular, abstemious, methodical living. Their rigid habits of conduct soon caused them to be referred to by a scoffing public as "the Oxford Methodists."

* * *

One great dream that Samuel Wesley, the head of the family, had borne in his heart for many weary, discouraging years, was that of evangelizing the East—India, China and Abyssinia. He lacked funds and could find no one willing to finace the enterprise. When his two sons, John and Charles, were invited by Oglethorpe, founder of the Savannah colony, to go with him as "misisonaries" to the new world, the old rector gave his hearty consent, and the two young divinity students went aboard the emigrant ship. John Wesley preached his first sermon in America in 1736. This may not be counted as the first Methodist sermon, however, on account of the fact that he was then a priest in the Church of England. He remained in America until 1737, and became very unpopular before he left because his views were deemed too rigid for the average churchgoer.

* * *

When he returned to London he called a meeting of all persons interested in the reform of the existing mode of Christian living, and about a score of people met with him in an old building known as Foundry Hall. The hall had to serve as meeting-house, school and library, and Wesley lived in the rooms above it. An old rat-trap of a building, one lone leader, and a score of earnest followers—that was the Methodist Church in 1739. It was indeed a modest start for the great organization that now has thousands of churches, chapels and missions, and millions of members in almost every country on the globe. It was Wesley who first offered free pews in London, and who had the men and women sit on opposite sides of the church.

* * *

The first meeting of the Methodists in America was held in New York City, at the home of Philip Embury, an Irish carpenter and itinerant preacher, who had received his appointment from Wesley in England. Embury is also claimed by both the Lutherans and the Church of England. Although he did the preaching, the meeting was planned and called by Barbara Heck, and for this reason she has rightly been called the "Mother of Methodism." At this first Methodist meeting in America there were but five people present, the two Hecks, Mrs. Embury, John Lawrence and a negro woman named Betty, who was a servant of the Hecks. The second Methodist meeting in this country was held in an old sail loft by John Webb, a British naval captain, who conducted the service clad in all the crimson and gold of his rank." The first Methodist church dedicated in the United States was in Johns street, in New York, and it was finished in 1768. Shortly after the establishment of the New York church another was opened in Maryland, but the exact date is not known.

* * *

About the close of the Eighteenth century the Protestant denominations in America recognized the need of a revival of some sort, and as the people were widely scattered on farms and border settlements, camp-meetings were inaugurated. The first of these was held in August, 1799, at Muddy River, near Russellville, Ky. In 1800 the revival idea swept through Tennessee and Kentucky, and so great was the religious fervor that many of the penitents were seized by a peculiar malady known as the "jerks." Peter Cartwright was described as having set Illinois and Indian on fire with his revivals.

* * *

Many of the churches in those days were only arbors, or log cabins at the best, and the faithful circuit rider rode his sturdy horse hundreds of weary miles in going from one meeting to another. William Gannaway Brownlow attracted national attention as a circuit rider before he gained fame as a journalist, and he was the first circuit rider to be elected to the United States Senate. The strenuousness of the times is indicated by the significant postscript on a call for a minister from a remote Tennessee district in the early thirties, which said: "Please send us one that can swim."

* * *

It is a notable fact that the first Sunday-school in the world was organized by the Methodists. The founder of the first class was a woman named Hannah Ball. This was fourteen years before Robert Raikes opened his famous school at Gloucester. Raikes got the idea from a suggestion made to him by another woman whose name was Sophie Cooke. All this, in addition to the fact that the first Methodist meeting in this country was planned by Barbara Heck, shows most conclusively the influence that women have wielded in shaping the destines of the great Methodist Church.

* * *

Inasmuch as Methodism was born in a university, it is natural that much of its work should be along educational lines. The first Methodist school in the United States was Cokesburg College at Abingdon, Maryland, about twenty-five miles from Baltimore. One of the most notable schools in the world is the Methodist College for young ladies in Santiago, Chile. With possibly one exception this is the only missionary venture in the world which earns a profit and sends money home instead of being a constant drain upon our purses. It is a high-class finishing school for young ladies of the first families of the land. When I was in Chile the three daughters of the President of that country were in attendance at the Methodist College.

* * *

The stronghold of Methodism in the United States may be said to be the six States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, New York, Illinois, Indiana and Tennessee. The denomination has about 60,000 churches in this country. Once when an infidel conference, presided over by Robert Ingersoll, prepared a resolution declaring Christianity to be a failure, Bishop McCabe hastily sent this telegram: "Dear Bob—We're building two chfurches a day." Among the noted Methodists of history were Presidents James K. Polk, Ulysses S. Grant, Rutherford B. Hayes and William McKinley. Dr. Edward Tiffin, the first Governor of Ohio, was a member of the denomination, and so was the late William Henry Milburn, the blind chaplin of the United States Senate. Miss Frances E. Willard, the famous temperance worker, was the greatest woman the Methodists have produced this side of the Atlantic. She is the only woman ever honored by a statue in the Capitol at Washington.

TO DRAW BILL

INCLUDING CHANGES RECOMMENDED IN JURY LAW.

Bar Association Will Give Its Annual Banquet February 26.

At the regular meeting of the Louisville Bar Association yesterday, James P. Helm, chairman of the Committee on Judiciary and Legal Reform, read his committee's recommendations for a new jury law. The committee recommends that a list of 4,000 names instead of 8,000 be used, and that 1,000 instead of 2,000 be placed in the wheel. It recommends that thirty days instead of ten be given to look into the qualifications of the jurors, and longer in the discretion of the court. The pay is fixed at $5 instead of $2 a day for a juror. The report recommended that the jury be empowered to employ a clerk at $2 a day. It is also recommended that the Commonwealth be allowed the same number of peremptory challenges as the defense in criminal cases. The report was approved, and the committee was instructed to draw a bill to be presented to the next Legislature.

The annual banquet of the association will be given February 26.

Marriage Licenses.

Marriage licenses were issued yesterday to the following: Charles M. Mertz and Annie J. Velley, Emil J. Manteuffel and Alma Geistlich, A. C. Singerfelter and Rinda DeVere, Thomas M. Cook and Anna Belle Clarke, Albert B. Gordon and Julia E. Treanor.

Music and the Drama.

"I AM so impulsive—that's it—impulsive, impulsive," and there Marie Cahill said the lines that almost tell her story in the delightful musical comedy, "Marrying Mary," which she presented to an audience that filled every place of vantage in Macauley's theater last night.

Miss Cahill has a musical comedy that has a plot that doesn't have to be imagined; it runs clearly throughout the play, has a starting point that is not at all unusual these days and it has logical situations that finally run to a happy conclusion. And one of the peculiar features is that the audience is fooled by Miss Cahill into doing the right thing at the finish—her unexpected little epilogue holds everyone until the curtain falls. It was refreshing to see the audience seated then instead of scrambling for the exits.

To be specific, "Marrying Mary" is a farce "chuck full" of good, wholesome, genuine humor. It is illumined throughout with tuneful, catchy songs that reflect greatly upon the ability of Silvio Hein, who wrote the music, while the lyrics by Benjamin Hapgood are far above the average. Miss Cahill is provided with a part that perhaps is better suited to her than any other she ever has had. She flits onto the stage with a smile that brings memories of "Nancy Brown," and emits a few merry quips that bespeak a repressed spontaneity which is captivating.

Miss Cahill's winning ways make it easy for her to monopolize the spotlights; she has a tiny little laugh—almost a giggle, that is infectious, a method of singing that is certainly individual and a collection of facial expressions that are hardly possible of imitation. Her songs always drew applause; when she sang "He's a Cousin of Mine," she was applauded wildly, and yet it was a simple little ditty that sounded like many another.

The biggest song hit probably was her "A Hottentot Love Song," near the close of the last act, and she was recalled time and again. Again, in her song with Eugene Cowles, "Mr. Cupid," a distinct hit was scored, while the finale of the second act, "Coo-Coo—The Fable of the Dove," was the cause of the curtain rising and dropping several times.

Supporting Miss Cahill is one of the strongest casts seen in Louisville for a long time. Chief among these is Mr. Cowles, whose voice still is as mellow and captivating as it was years ago when he was a matinee idol with the Bostonians, and whose dramatic ability has increased a hundredfold. Then, there was Ormsby Culpepper, destined to be No. 4 in the list of Marrying Mary's marital adventures, portrayed by Roy Atwell, and in the role of the chief advocate of a drastic divorce reform bill, he bore up as bravely as could be expected when he discovered too late that his new spouse was somewhat of a monopolist in the matter of marriages.

It would hardly be fair to compare the other principals. Each was suited admirably to the part, and the delightful manner in which each assumed his role served to make of the whole play one of the most satisfying in the lists of musical comedies. William Carthelle, who played the part of Willie Drinkwater, Marrying Mary's No. 3, made his first appearance in "Marrying Mary" last night, succeeding William Dupont. Mr. Carthelle saw his part on a train Sunday night for the first time, and he went through it last night without a bobble. He will be remembered as the fat little student in "Strongheart," Robert Edeson's great play.

The chorus with Miss Cahill—the renowned "long-skirted" chorus—must not be overlooked. There are twelve decidedly pretty girls in this part of the cast, and they can sing and they can dance. They are not painted like a funny-page comic group, either, and they never bunch along in even lines like the proverbial row of Roman centurions composed of the "I'm-scared-half-to-death" supers. They are one of the many distinctive successes of the play.

Although Marrying Mary is the dashing, happy-go-lucky victim of an accumulation of assorted matrimonial misfits, nothing cynical or morose enters into the sunshiny satire on the severing of bridal chains that gall. Her experiences, as the plot recites them, reach back into an impulsive past and gather into the foreground suddenly and unexpectedly three gentlemen who, for various brief periods, were proud to bestow on Marrying Mary their several and individual names. There are among these former husbands of the impetuous Miss Montgomery with the embarassing habit of marrying not wisely, but too often, a certain Senator Bunchgrass, a Bishop Brigham Smudge, of Utah and the Church of Latter Day Saints, and Mr. Willie Drinkwater, whose bibulous indulgences are protracted enough to extend from glorious night to the gray and somber dawn of the day after, and who is privileged to be drunk before breakfast and still remain a gentleman. Looking the list over, it is small wonder that merry Mary made haste to escape the contracts. From all of them, on their several blissful wedding days, she fled, and it is naturally embarrassing under such circumstances to come across the entire collection when she registers herself as a guest of a Florida hotel.

It is all the more embarrassing, too, to dscover in the same hotel the man whom she can really love without memorizing time-tables of Dakota trains. And it is still more embarrassing to find the innocent Mr. Ormsby Culpepper's father a candidate with his son for the honor of being No. 4. There is also the Rev. Thorley Throcmorton, who is similarly solicitous of Marrying Mary's matrimonial future. Out of all this tangle and all the complications to which it gives rise, Miss Cahill brings her impetuous Mary forth with flying colors. There are bright lines and clever dialogue and far more than the usual amount of clever acting—on everybody's part—and a prettier or more vivacious chorus has not been seen in Louisville in many a day.

"Marrying Mary" will be presented again to-night, and it is the regret of many that the engagement is not for a longer time.

The Ritchie London Comedy Company opened a week's engagement last night at the Masonic in their new musical farce-comedy, "Around the Clock," to a good audience. The piece is a nondescript sort of affair, hung together by the slenderest sort of a thread, with a background of unpretentious but comely chorus girls and a few airy, catchy songs, which please momentarily, if they do not make a lasting impression.

The main purpose of "Around the Clock" appears to be a mistaken ambition to exploit one Billie Ritchie's talent as a plain drunk, and in this regard the piece is certainly all right.

For a season or so Ritchie and some of his company played the vaudeville circuit in a twenty-minute skit, "A Night in a London Music Hall." It was a rowdy sort of thing, but it was applauded because it was cleverly put on. "Around the Clock" is supposed to be an elaboration of Ritchie's London success, and deals with several impossible situations, beginning with a mixture of wives and concluding with a happy adjustment of numerous and sundry difficulties.

The best thing that can be said of "Around the Clock" is that it serves to introduce some good songs, rendered impartially by members of the company, supported by an exceptionally pretty chorus, handsomely gowned. One of the best hits of the evening was Charles E. Foreman's "Hello, Miss Liza Green."

Mixed in the company are some very clever people. Ritchie is perhaps the best of the lot, but in his fun-making he is ably supported by Rich McAlester and C. F. Cardon.

The bright particular star of the company is Sallie Stembler. She is possessed of a sweet, captivating voice of spendid range and she "acts" her songs admirably. Her "Lazy Bill" was particularly well received.

"Around the Clock" will be the attraction at the Masonic for the remainder of the week with the usual matinees.

"The Mountain Climber," in which Charles Frohman will present Francis Wilson at Macauley's Friday and Saturday nights and Saturday matinee, is a German comedy by the authors of "Are You a Mason?" It was presented in New York last spring and was well received for several months by both press and public. It is said to give Mr. Wilson one of the best opportunities he has ever had in a role that is well adapted to his quaint style and method. The story of the play is said to be highly interesting and the many complications which are evolved create no end of laughter. Mr. Frohman has provided a company which includes May Robson, Ellen Mortimer and Joseph Brennen.

Miss Nance O'Neil, the tragedienne, will be seen at Macauley's next Monday in Victorien Sardou's latest play "The Sorceress." Miss O'Neil appears here under her new management, that of Ira Jackson and William D. Reed, who have secured the rights of this notable drama for the talented player who has been seen all over the English-speaking world in many roles, but none it is said equals the possibilities which meet the tragedienne in the part of Zoraya in this drama of the Inquisition. Miss O'Neil's engagement will be for four nights with a matinee on Wednesday afternoon.

Women who like to look at lovely hats and gowns may see many of the most exquisite confections from the milliners and noted modistes of Paris in "M'lle. Modiste," Charles Dillingham's production of Henry Blossom and Victor Herbert's comic opera in which Fritzi Scheff appears. The first scene is a millinery shop in Paris, where dozens of the very latest styles imported no earlier than last August are shown by the charming Fritzi herself. The patrons of this establishment display the very latest things in street gowns, and the last act shows an evening fete or bazar where all the women appear in superb dresses of the very latest style.

Macauley's — On Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday matinee and night and Thursday nights of next week Nance O'Neil will appear in "The Sorceress." On Friday and Saturday nights Fritzi Scheff will be seen in "M'lle. Modiste." There will be a matinee Saturday.

Masonic—"Bankers and Brokers," a musical comedy by York and Adams, will be the attraction at the Masonic all of next week with the usual matinees.

Hopkins—The list of vaudeville attractions for next week includes Collins and Hart, burlesque acrobats; Berry and Berry, comedy musicians; Galletti's monkeys; Lester and Manning in a sketch; Cartmell and Harris in a singing and dancing act; Dorothy Drew, the singing comedienne, and Fay and Loa Durbyelle, shadowgraphists. Collins and Hart are the headliners. The kinodrome pictures also will be a feature.

AVENUE—The attraction at the Avenue next week is announced to be "While 'Frisco Burns." It is a melodrama by Lincoln J. Carter, depicting scenes in the late San Francisco earthquake and fire.

POINTS ABOUT PEOPLE.

Mrs. George M. Davie gave a beautiful dinner followed by a theater party to see Marie Cahill, in "Marrying Mary," at Macauley's Theater last night, in compliment to Mr. and Mrs. John Caperton and Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Akers. The decorations at the dinner were in pink, green and silver. In the middle of the table was a wide wreath of pink roses fringed in maiden hair fern and tied with green tulle. Standing in the center of the wreath was a tall silver epergne filled with pink roses, tied with green tulle. The silver bon bon stands were filled with pink and green favors and confections. The silver candlesticks held pink tapers shaded in silver. Mrs. Davie's guests were:

MESSRS. AND MESDAMES.

John Caperton,	John Helm,
M. L. Akers,	Mrs. Ernest Allis,
Alexander P. Humphrey,	Miss Lulie Henning,
J. D. Stewart,	Mr. Marshall Bullitt.

* * *

Mrs. Gilbert Sedgewick Cowan was the hostess at a luncheon given at her home in Cherokee Park, yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Cowan's guests were:

MESDAMES.

George Swearingen,	Andrew Cowan,
Peyton Harrison Hoge,	William Culbertson,
Joseph Graham McCulloch,	Charles Godfrey Strater,
Byron Baldwin,	Samuel Culbertson,
	Richard Knott.

* * *

Mrs. Edward Waller and her daughter, Miss Suzanne Waller, of Chicago, who spent last week at The Seelbach, returned home Sunday night. They were accompanied by Mrs. Albert Barnum, who will spend ten days in Chicago.

* * *

Miss Stanley Jackson, of Winchester, who has been visiting Mrs. Alexander McLennan and Mrs. Kennedy Helm for the past month, will return home to-day.

* * *

Miss Marion Burnham, of Richmond, who is visiting Mrs. W. G. White for several days, will return home the last of the week.

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Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Mapother returned home Sunday night after a week's stay at the Royal Poinciana, Palm Beach, Fla.

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Mr. Alexander Todd, of Atlanta, Ga., returned home after a short visit to his mother, Mrs. A. T. Todd.

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Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Sedgewick Cowan and little son, Gilbert, will leave Saturday for Palm Beach, Fla., to spend the month of February.

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Mrs. John Crittenden Watson will give an informal luncheon on Friday in honor of Mrs. Robert P. Jacob and Misses Eugenia and Sallie Lee Young, of Danville.

* * *

Mrs. Charles Todd Wolfe has returned from Franklin, Mass., after a visit of six weeks to her mother, Mrs. William Ray.

* * *

Mr. Robert Morton, formerly of Virginia, but who has been living in Clarkesville, Tenn., for the past several years, will be married on February 5 to Miss Sara Johnson, of Clarkesville. Mr. and Mrs. Morton will come to Louisville to live after their wedding trip, and will be located at the Galt House.

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Miss Elise Womack will return to-day from Cincinnati, where she has been visiting friends for the past three weeks.

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Mrs. Andrew Scott and Miss Leonora Scott, of Little Rock, Ark., who are the guests of Mrs. George Swearingen, will continue their visit for two weeks. Mrs. Scott and Miss Scott will be the guests of honor at a tea to be given this afternoon by Mrs. Embry Swearingen.

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Mrs. Powhatan Wooldridge, Mr. and Mrs. Steven Mazyck O'Brien, Miss Mary Tyler Wooldridge and Miss Eugenia Fetter, who have been in Biscra, in Algiers, Africa, have left there to return to Marseilles, France, and will go to Italy before returning home the last of March.

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Mrs. Edward Altsheler will entertain a number of friends informally at eight-hand euchre at her home this afternoon.

* * *

Mrs. William A. Eubank will give a euchre party at her home in Belgravia to-morrow afternoon.

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Miss Florence Blackman will be the hostess at a miscellaneous shower on Thursday afternoon, given in honor of Miss Edith Chester Bodeker.

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Miss Edith Chester Bodeker will be the guest of honor at a linen shower to be given on February 4 by Miss Mary Traver Arnold. She will also be the guest of honor at a luncheon to be given by Mrs. Russell Broaddus on February 5.

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Miss Helen Cushing, of Boston, who is visiting Miss Eva Munn, will return home next week.

* * *

Mr. John S. Pope left yesterday morning for an extended trip through Central Kentucky.

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Miss Marie Lindsey will give a bridge party on Friday afternoon in compliment to Miss Anna Starling, of Henderson.

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Mr. Charles Seiler, of LaRoy, Wis., is in Louisville for the week, and is stopping at the Galt House.

* * *

Mrs. Sherley Everton Johnson, of New York, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Charles S. Nield.

* * *

Mrs. Sprigg Brent, of Owensboro, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Hoadley Cochran for two weeks.

* * *

Miss Eva Quigley left Friday for New York for an indefinite visit to her aunt, Mrs. Louis Stewart.

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Misses Ethel and Olive Hopkins were given a theater party, followed by a supper, by Mr. and Mrs. Francis LeRoy Sims on Saturday evening.

* * *

A large number of friends surprised Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Grigsby with a palm party at their home, 1688 Willow avenue, Friday night. Those present were: Misses Ora Owens, Pearl Mitchell, Bessie Johnson, Betty Henderson, Anna Plaster, Betty Plaster, Essie Jacobs, Beda Jacobs, Shelby Crawle, Maude Crawle, Mary Doyle, Eugenia Doyle, Hattie Morris, Sallie Bryant, Pearl Higbey and Isabel Weatherton, and Messrs. William Hines, Anthony Linquist, Edward Hines, George Card, Gilbert Henderson, Elmer Henderson, Bert Henderson, Gustave Kratzke, C. Rice, Richard Threlkeld, J. T. Funk, Nicholas Linquist, Stephen Arven, Roy Wilson and Edward Avery. The party was chaperoned by the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd T. Wilson, Dr. and Mrs. Roy L. Carter and Mrs. Gertrude Smith also were present.

PREACHER SUES.

Asks Damages From Indiana and Northern Co.

INJURED WHEN CAR OF DEFENDANT WAS OVERTURNED.

THE REV. CHARLES P. FOREMAN, OF NEW ALBANY, PLAINTIFF.

SUIT OF COMPANY'S EMPLOYE.

The Rev. Charles P. Foreman, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, New Albany, yesterday filed suit in the Clark Circuit Court at Jeffersonville for damages of $15,440 on account of personal injuries against the Louisville and Northern Railway and Lighting Company, as a result of Car 1,001 turning over at Meigs and Court avenues, in Jeffersonville, on the night of September 20, 1906. Dr. Foreman, the Rev. Hamilton M. Hymes, of New Albany; the Rev. Dr. J. S. Howk, of Jeffersonville, who had been attending a meeting of the New Albany Presbytery at Charlestown, and five others were on the car, which was in charge of Richard Dunlevy, motorman, and Sidney McClintock, conductor, at the time of the accident.

In the complaint the date of the accident is given as December 20. It is set forth that Dr. Foreman was a passenger on the car from Charlestown to Jeffersonville, and that in turning the corner of Meigs and Court avenues, in the latter place, the car left the track on account of the roadbed being defective, and the car turned over. It is alleged the plaintiff was hurt through the carelessness of the defendant, and that since the accident he has suffered bodily and mental pain, his physical and nervous system having been greatly injured.

It is recited that the plaintiff was compelled to spend $406 to cure himself and that he incurred a further indebtedness of $35 through the accident, making a total of $440 that the accident cost him. It is alleged by the plaintiff that he vainly endeavored to obtain remuneration for his injuries and recompense for the money he paid out, but has been unsuccessful. He, therefore, asks judgment in the sum of $15,440.

Joseph M. Lutz, of Jeffersonville, also filed suit against the Louisville and Northern Railway and Lighting Company for damages on account of personal injuries. His demand is for $5,000, and it is alleged that on April 17, 1906, he was employed by the defendant in carrying water at a stone quarry near Charlestown. It is alleged that in getting out of the quarry the plaintiff was compelled to use steps that had been dug into the earth, and that the fourth one from the bottom was defective. It is alleged the plaintiff so notified an agent of the defendant, and he promised to repair the step, but did not do so. It is asserted by Lutz that in leaving the quarry the defective step caused him to fall and break both bones of his right wrist.

AT POINT OF REVOLVER

Negro Coachman Surrenders To Jeffersonville Police.

Newman Walker, a colored hack driver for Lee A. Cralle, a Louisville undertaker, is in jail at Jeffersonville, but was not placed there until he was forced to surrender at the point of a revolver to Capt. M. E. Clegg, who was dragged along the street for a considerable distance on his bicycle as he held to the bits of the horses Walker was driving, and to which he was laying the whip with all his might. Exactly how many charges he will be required to answer to is not definitely settled, but those slated against him are intoxication and profanity. The Louisville and Jeffersonville Ferry Company has signified that it will prosecute Walker for almost creating a riot at the Jeffersonville landing.

Walker was sent to Jeffersonville yesterday morning with a carriage to attend a funeral. When the burial was over he started to return to Louisville with the empty hack, and on his arrival at the ferry landing found it was crowded with vehicles of various kinds waiting to cross the river. Walker insisted on being permitted to go on the boat ahead of the others. This caused so much trouble that Capt. Clegg was summoned, and on going to the boat met Walker, who had become frightened at the warlike demonstrations coming away. As soon as the negro saw the officer he began to lay his whip to the horses and started them out Spring street in a run. By a quick movement of his wheel Capt. Clegg managed to seize the horses and steered them into the sidewalk, checking them. Walker became defiant, but when a revolver was leveled at him he changed his demeanor and willingly consented to go to jail.

CONTINUES TO SLEEP.

Prisoner In Court Sent Away and Does Not Wake Up.

Standing against a column in front of Joseph Goodman's grocery, on Spring street, in Jeffersonville, Sunday night, John Berry, a young tramp, who said his home was at Anderson, Ind., was found sound asleep by Oscar Hay, who endeavored to arouse him, but was unable to do so. Still asleep, he was taken to the police station and turned over to Sergt. J. J. Kendall. Through pulling his ears and other rough treatment, Berry awoke temporarily several times, and in this manner his name and home were learned from him, but at no time was he awake except for a second. Sleeping soundly, he was led to a street car and taken to jail by Patrolman Hutt, where he slept until time for the City Court session.

With considerable effort Berry was aroused and taken before Capt. Clegg. Partially awake when he arrived at the station, he again lapsed into slumber while standing on the floor and began to snore. He was at last made to understand that he could accept one of two conditions, leave the city in ten minutes or go to jail for twenty days. When asked if he could make his way out of town he replied that he did not know. Berry was turned out into the frost and given a shove to start him on his way, but he was still asleep when he left. In a timebook that he carried it was shown he had been traveling with a dog and pony show for several months in the South, but how long he had been asleep there was no way of finding out.

Scholarship For Jeffersonville.

Prof. Frank E. Andrews, principal of the Jeffersonville High School, received a letter last night from George H. Denny, LL. D., president of Washington and Lee Universities, Lexington, Va., stating that he had been instructed to offer a scholarship in the academic and engineering branches of the institution to the best qualified pupil of the Jeffersonville High School next year. The scholarship exempts the student who takes advantage of it from paying a fee of $50. No application was made for the offer, and it came voluntarily and unexpectedly, which makes the honor the more appreciated.

NOTES OF THE NEWS IN JEFFERSONVILLE.

—East Front street was thrown open to wagon travel yesterday, the water having fallen to a point where boat spars and lines no longer extend over the wagonway.

—James H. Beard filed a claim in the office of George W. Badger, clerk of the Clark Circuit Court, yesterday against the estate of Mary L. Smith for $8, which is alleged to be due for insurance.

—George W. Stoner, Recorder of Clark county, received a telephone message yesterday from Sellersburg announcing the alarming illness of his brother. He is a victim of rheumatism, which has affected his heart.

—On account of the feeling of unrest among the people over the flood scare the protracted meeting at the First Presbyterian church that was to have begun last night has been postponed until some date after Easter.

—Julius Louis, a retired whetstone manufacturer, has begun circulating a petition to procure funds for building a dike on Missouri avenue, which if erected, it is believed, will be a barrier against all future floods entering the city.

—Several coal barges belonging to the W. C. Jutte Coal Company were left on dry ground at the landing of the corporation on the river front east of Watt street, and it may be some time before they can be placed in the water.

—A motion for a new trial has been made by the plaintiff in the suit of Mrs. Alice Warner, of this city, against William L. Jennings, an action that was filed in the Scott Circuit Court to break a will in which both litigants are interested.

—The funeral and burial of Willie Laidley yesterday afternoon was attended by a large number of people and a firing squad from the local camp of Spanish War eVterans, under command of Dr. George W. Twomey, officiated at the cemetery.

—The chief address at the celebration of the fifty-sixth anniversary of the founding of Tabor Lodge of Odd Fellows, which will take place to-night, will be delivered by Thomas H. Stradley. Col. John N. Ingram is the only charter member still living.

—Orville O. West, formerly one of the best-known racehorse trainers in the country, is confined to his home on Locust street by illness. During the Civil war he was a member of Gen. John Morgan's command. He is a native of Georgetown, Ky.

—A return was made yesterday by John S. Pernett, Sheriff of Clark county, in the suit of George P. Ide and others against John C. Lewman & Co., on an account alleged to be due for shirts, that no representative of the defendant firm could be found in the county.

—Henry F. Dilger and Joseph Warder, law partners, have filed suit in Magistrate Benjamin J. Ferguson's court against Fremont Blythe for the collection of $25, which is alleged to be due as a fee for securing a divorce in the Clark Circuit Court recently.

—A petition forwarded to Congressman W. T. Zenor by residents of this county asking that a bill be introduced to appropriate $100,000 for the flood sufferers of Southern Indiana, will not receive consideration, it having been found there was much opposition to such action.

—James Arbuckle, a leading citizen of Washington township, died Sunday night after a brief illness of erysipelas, and the funeral will take place to-day. He was a Mason and had lived near New Washington all his life. His age was thirty-nine years. He is survived by a wife, but no children.

—Judge Harry C. Poindexter in the City Court yesterday morning granted a continuance until Wednesday morning in the cases against Edward Miller, Harry Mays, Jersey Ginton, Ida McFarland and Gertrude Clark, negroes, who were charged with raising a disturbance on an interurban car.

—William Sales, who is trustee for a number of creditors, was the only bidder yesterday when the stock of goods belonging to Shilling, Blackford & Co., of New Washington, was put up for sale by Mike A. Wall, Deputy Sheriff, to satisfy a judgment of $1,800 and costs. Sales bid $1,900 and became the purchaser.

—The petit jury for the February term of court was drawn yesterday as follows: E. T. DeArk, William Dilz, James E. Burke, Jeffersonville; Barney Eagan, George Howard, Earl Lewman, Charlestown; J. P. Braum, John Days, Marion Martin, Oregon; Charles Franks, Ramey Freeman, Monroe; Charles Neil, Owen.

—The new daily paper will be issued at the Indiana Reformatory as soon as several new compositors can be broken in. It will consist of four pages, eleven by fifteen inches in size, and will appear five days in the week. On aSturdays the issue will be a duplicate of the present weekly. The name, "Reflector," will be retained.

—Amos Skaggs, who was found on West Market street a week ago by Capt. Clegg in an unconscious condition and after being taken to jail was removed to the Deaconess Hospital, where it was discovered he had a badly fractured skull, will be sent to his home to-morrow. It has never been learned how he sustained the injury.

—The revival that was begun at Wall-street Methodist Episcopal church on Sunday night promises to be the largest the city ever had and much interest is already being manifested. The Rev. J. S. Ward, pastor of the congregation, is being assisted by the Rev. Tilman Hobson, Edward Thomas and Prof. Alfred O. Kuhn, the latter a singing evangelist, of New York.

—Charles K. Zollman, Prosecuting Attorney of the Clark Circuit Court, received notification yesterday of the sudden death of Ethel Zollman, the eight-year-old daughter of his cousin, William Zollman, who lives in Scott countr. The child attended school last Wednesday, but complained of feeling ill when she returned home. That night she was attacked with convulsions, which finally resulted in her death.

—Henry A. Burtt, president of the Jeffersonville Commercial Club, issued a notice yesterday to the effect that a meeting of that organization would be held at the office of E. M. Frank at 8 o'clock Thursday night, at which time officers for the new year will be elected. The main object is to have an informal talk as to what is to the best interests of Jeffersonville. The meeting will not be restricted to members, and President Burtt said last evening that he desired the public in general to be present.

CONDITIONS UNCHANGED.

FLOOD SUFFERERS IN UTICA, IND., DEPENDENT ON STATE.

None Reoccupying Homes and All Continue To Draw On Relief Committee For Fuel and Supplies.

Little change in the flood sufferers' condition was reported from Utica, Ind., six miles east of Jeffersonville, last night, when the town was called up by telephone. The people are being well cared for, and it was stated they were satisfied with the treatment of the committee—the Rev. J. H. Baldridge, Dr. Frank Johnson, E. I. Coombs and Oscar Dix. The committee is making every effort to treat all of the sufferers exactly the same, and give each as much as the limited amount of money furnished by Gov. J. Frank Hanly will permit.

Andrew Eggenspiller, who has charge of the coal commissary, issued 100 bushels of fuel yesterday, and the people were comfortable last night. Large quantities of coal are not being given out because the committee has no supply outside of what is hauled to the town daily from Jeffersonville. No one has moved back into his old home yet, but some wanted to go yesterday. Dr. Johnson advised against this on account of the houses being wet and a number of the isolated people suffering from illness.

Dr. Johnson stated last night that there was considerable sickness existing, but not of a serious nature, most of it being confined to attacks of grip and like ailments. The committee will endeavor to act for some time, as it is not known when the people will be able to assist themselves on account of those who work in the Kentucky quarries being unable to get employment until the water leaves them.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

A Cream of Tartar Powder free from alum or phosphatic acid

Makes Home Baking Easy

LOGS READY

For the Modern Fort of Boonesborough.

FIRST SHIPMENT TO BE MADE WITHIN FEW DAYS.

UNIQUE KENTUCKY BUILDING FOR JAMESTOWN.

IDEAL SITE FOR STRUCTURE.

Within the next few days the first shipment of logs to be used in the construction of the Fort of Boonesborough, Kentucky's building at the Jamestown Exposition, will be sent over the C. and O. railway to Norfolk. Other shipments will rapidly follow, and before the middle of February it is expected that all timber will have been delivered at Norfolk or will be on the way to that point. At least five cars will be shipped from Louisville, two cars will go from Winchester, and two cars from the Big Sandy district.

One carload of logs will be sent from Christian county and another from Warren county. McLean, Breathitt, Grayson, Wolfe, Pike, Johnson and Powell counties will each furnish a carload of logs or other material to be used in the construction of the replica of the famous fort established by Kentucky's great pioneer. All of the timber used in the erection of the Kentucky building will be sent from this State, and it will furnish an imposing forestry exhibit for Kentucky.

* * *

Four Blockhouses.

The completed fort will have four blockhouses, one at each corner, and two center cabins. In addition, there will be two cabins at the rear of the fort and in the center of the rear stockade. The cabins will be provided with old-time chimneys built of stone and rough mortar, and rough, hand-drawn shingles of primeval type will cover the roofs. The stockade will encircle the entire inclosure reserved for the Kentucky building, and will reach a height of ten feet at the front gate. They will slope quickly from each side of the gate to a height of four feet for the entire distance around the fort. This is done so that a good view of the exposition grounds and of the waters of Hampton Roads can be secured from the park within the inclosure. Each cabin at the corners of the stockade will be two stories in height. The central cabins, each of which will be twenty feet square, will be one story high.

Although from the exterior the cabins and the entire fort will present a picturesque and rustic appearance and be as much in keeping as possible with the famous original, the interior will be given modern treatment and be equipped largely with modern appliances. Each cabin is to be finished with rough timber on the interior and burlap will be used for decorative effects on the walls. While among the relics to be displayed in the Kentucky building the old-fashioned candle and the hanging lamp made of perforated tin will no doubt be much in evidence, electric lights will furnish the real illuminating power. It is intended to equip the park within the stockade with 1,000 rustic chairs and benches, and a hospitable invitation will be continually extended to Ketnuckians and their friends who attend the exposition.

This modern Fort of Boonesborough will be 150 feet long and seventy-five feet wide. It will face to the north and directly on the beach of Hampton Roads. Within a few paces from the front gate high-tide marks will be found on the sands. Back of the fort is the beautiful pine grove which so appealed to the representatives of the Kentucky Jamestown Exposition Commission when they selected this site. Several of these trees will be included within the stockade of the Kentucky building.

* * *

Site Is Ideal.

While the grove and location of the building is in one corner of the exposition grounds, it is regarded as the ideal State building site of this world's fair. It had been refused a number of States, and the exposition officials were willing to grant the space to Kentucky only when they learned the character of the rustic structure which would be erected by this State. The building will be a distance of about three or four city blocks from the center of the exposition grounds.

Construction of the Fort of Boonesborough will be let to an expert contractor of Newport News who has had considerable experience in the building of bungalows and other rustic structures. he name of each person and firm from whom logs were secured for the building will be appropriately inscribed on the structure. It will also be shown from what counties the logs and other timbers came. It is intended that a flagstaff seventy-five or one hundred feet high shall be raised over the center of the fort.

Kentucky beyond doubt will have the most unique and interesting building at the exposition. Many other States have erected or are laying plans for buildings of considerably more value. It is expected that from an exhibit standpoint the Kentucky building will arouse more favorable comment than the structures of her sister States.

Her Case Continued.

On a charge of disorderly conduct, Hallie Reed was presented in Police Court yesterday morning and her case was continued until Thursday. The Reed woman is said to have enticed two girls, under the age of fifteen years, into her house on Green street, between Second street and Third avenue.

SUNDAY SERVICES

Announced by New Albany Lodge of Elks.

MRS. CLEVIE E. HICKS WANTS DIVORCE AND CHILD.

THE REV. C. P. FOREMAN RESIGNS FROM PASTORATE.

PAROLED PRISONER WANTED.

New Albany Lodge of Elks will hold the first of a series of Sunday afternoon meetings at the Elks' Home next Sunday afternoon, when the address will be delivered by the Rev. E. L. Powell, pastor of the First Christian church, Louisville, who will have for his subject, "The Worth of a Man." In addition there will be a fine musical programme and the public—men, women and children—is cordially invited. It is the intention to have these meetings each Sunday afternoon for the purpose of furnishing recreation, and in order to interest the members of the lodge in the work. Noted speakers from other cities will be invited, and also selections will be made from home talent. The speakers will be chosen from all classes, ministers, doctors, lawyers, bankers, business men and mechanics. In addition to addresses, there will be an attractive programme furnished for each occasion, consisting of music and recitations.

Asks Divorce and Child.

Mrs. Clevie E. Hicks, by her attorney, John B. James, filed a suit in the Floyd Circuit Court at New Albany yesterday, praying that she be granted a decree of divorce from Orlando Hicks, and she also demanded that she be given custody of their twenty-one months' old son, Willard James Hicks. She alleges that they were married September 27, 1904, and her husband deserted her December 19, 1904, leaving her penniless and without any means of support, and that he had since lived separate and apart from her, and had refused to make any provision for her.

Pastor Resigns Church.

The Rev. Dr. Charles Preston Foreman, pastor of the First Prebyterian church, New Albany, has tendered his resignation, effective on or before April 14. He assigns as a reason for offering his resignation that his health is in such a condition from injuries sustained in an accident several months ago that he is not able to continue the work and finds it necessary to take a complete rest. As soon as his pastoral relations with his congregation are dissolved, he intends to return to his old home near Hannibal, Mo., and he will abandon the active work of the ministry for a year. The congregation will take action on the resignation at the meeting next Sunday, at which time the Rev. W. M. Elliott, pastor of the Third church, will act as Moderator, Dr. Foreman occupying his pulpit. Dr. Foreman was called to the pastorate of the First Presbyterian church, New Albany, about three years ago and by his zeal and his public spirit displayed upon every occasion, he has made many friends, both in and out of the church, who will regret his leaving New Albany.

Prisoner At Large.

Capt. William Adams, Chief of Police of New Albany, has been notified that Jesse Styles was in Louisville, and he has taken steps to inform the authorities at the Indiana State prison, in Michigan City, of his whereabouts. Styles was convicted in the Floyd Circuit Court at New Albany six years ago of having assaulted Mary Campbell, colored, with intent to kill, the assault having been committed under the most fiendish circumstances. He was given an indeterminate sentence of from two to fourteen years in prison and was afterward released on parole. He has since violated h's parole and will be returned to the prison.

ITEMS OF INTEREST IN NEW ALBANY

—Alexander L. Rutherford and Mrs. Hallie Miller were granted marriage license yesterday afternoon by County Clerk W. F. Ruoff.

—William Johnson and Guy Senior were arrested yesterday by Patrolman Spence on a warrant charging them with having provoked William Parham. They will answer in the City Court to-day.

—Mrs. W. E. Venner and her daughter, Lula, have gone to Osgood, Ind., to join Mr. Venner, who has been appointed train dispatcher for the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern at that place.

—A mask floral carnival will be held at the Operahouse rink to-night and it promises to be an attractive entertainment. The maskers must wear flowers, either natural or artificial, but they are not limited to one variety.

—The last licensed saloon in Bloomington, on the Monon north of New Albany, closed last Saturday and for two years there will be no drinking place in that city. This is the first time for fifty years that the "lid" has been on there.

—A telephone alarm was ent to the reel houses Sunday night calling the firemen to the home of Louis Hammersmith, on East Oak street. The blaze originated from crossed electric wires and was extinguished with but small damage.

—To-morrow will be observed in fasting and prayer at the Main-street M. E. church from 11 a. m. to 3 p. m. and at night. Next Sunday afternoon at this church there will be a meeting for women only, the address being by Mrs. Ada L. Grimes.

—Charles Warner, of Lanesville, was arrested by Patrolman Tether for intoxication. He was carrying a side of meat in one hand and had a jug of liquor in the other and when spoken to by the officer in regard to going home, replied that he did not know the way.

—The prizes in the final couple contest at the Crescent skating rink, Vincennes and Spring streets, were awarded Miss Flora Huncilman and Herman Caesar. The other contestants were Casper Feiock, Jr., and Miss Florence Phillips, Roy Dobbin and Miss Edna Feiock.

—Railroad companies running trains through the city resumed taking freight yesterday. For a week during the high water the companies refused to receive it as there was no certainty of being able to send it out and nothing but through freight passed through the city.

—Owners of property on Pearl-street hill complained to the Board of Works yesterday that the safety of their houses was endangered on account of the caving of the street, where a cut had been made. They asked that a bulkhead be built and the matter will be looked into at the meeting to-morrow morning.

—The liverystable keepers of the city, who formed a combine and threatened to resist the payment of a special license tax of $50 a year, exacted by the city authorities, have reconsidered the matter and the fee has already been paid by several of them and the others will all fall in line within a few days.

—Jacob S. Emery, formerly trustee of New Albany township, while on his way to DeLand, Fla., two weeks ago, was seized with pneumonia on the train. He got off at Jacksonville, Fla., where he was taken to a hospital. He is greatly improved and it is thought he will be able to resume his journey in a few days.

—A well attended and interesting meeting of the Baptist Young People's Union of New Albany and Jeffersonville was held last night in the Tabernacle Baptist church. The principal address was delivered by the Rev. Dr. E. C. Edgin, chaplain of the State Reformatory, and in addition an entertaining programme was given.

—Operations were resumed in the new mill of the Ohio Falls Iron Company yesterday morning, after a stoppage of one week on account of the flood and the other mill in all of its departments will begin to-morrow morning. All the other factories of the city will be in operation before the week closes and in a brief period everyone will have recouped the losses sustained.

—John Meadows, indicted by the grand jury at the October term, on a charge of cutting Ella Merrill with intent to kill, was arrested in Louisville as a suspected felon several days ago. He refused to return to this city without a requisition and, the proper papers having been secured, was brought here yesterday by Sheriff Claude Stittason and Sergt. Harry Sinex. He will be arraigned in the Circuit Court to-day to answer to the indictment.

—Miss Grace Harwood will be hostess to the Fortnightly Club at her home on East Main street Saturday afternoon and the session promises to be an interesting one. The responses will be "Famous Prisons," and after music the meeting will close with a debate on the question "Does Punishment Lessen Crime?" The affirmative will be taken by Mrs. L. R. Stoy and Miss Grace Harword, while Mrs. Charles Schan and Miss Mary Frisbie wil have the negative.

—There have been nearly 100 accessions to the membership of the Central Christian church since the revival meetings began three weeks ago and the interest appears to be unabated. The Rev. J. H. O. Smith, the evangelist, who is conducting the meeting, preached an interesting sermon last night. His theme being "Is Conversion a Miracle?" The services will be continued nightly during the week. His subject to-night will be "Paradise Lost and Regained."

—Mrs. Mary Marshall, widow of John Marshall, died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. J. C. Flynn, 1906 East Elm street, of dropsy, after a long illness. She was fifty-nine years old and is survived by three daughter, Mrs. Flyn and Mrs. L. W. Bellbaum, of this city, and Mrs. Lizzie Huber, of Louisville. Funeral services will be held this morning at the home of Mrs. Flynn and will be conducted by the Rev. U. S. Clutton, pastor of the Culbertson-avenue Baptist church. The burial will be in Fairview.

Piles

Cured Quickly and Painlessly—No Risk, No Danger.

A Free Trial Package to Convince Sent by Mail to All Who Write.

Common sense is just as necessary (even more so) in medicine as in business or the affairs of everyday life. People are getting to know more than they used to. Not so long ago, it was the fashion to make all sorts of claims for a medicine, and wind up by asking the reader to go to a drug store and buy a bottle. People won't stand for that kind of thing now. They want proof—tangible proof. They want to try the remedy first and if they find it to be what is claimed they will be glad enough to go and buy it.



A CONVINCING ARGUMENT.

That is why we say to every person suffering from piles or any form of rectal disease, send us your name and we will gladly send you a free trial package. For we know what the result will be. After using the trial you will hurry to your nearest druggist and get a 50c box of Pyramid Pile Cure, now admitted by thousands to be one of the most wonderful reliefs and cures for Piles ever known.

"Please excuse my delay in writing to you sooner in regard to what your Pyramid Pile Cure has done for me. I consider it one of the finest medicines in the world for piles. I suffered untold misery for four months when my wife begged me to send for a 50c box. When it was half gone I knew I was better and it didn't take any begging to get me to send for a second box. I think I am about well now, but if I feel any symptoms of a return I will order at once. I order it from the Pyramid Drug Co. to be sure of the cure. Tell all about this fine remedy for piles.

"And if there is anything in this letter you want to use do so. I received your letter a few days ago. Yours for a remedy like Pyramid Pile Cure. J. J. McELWEE.

"Honey Grove, Tex., R. R. 9, Box 29.

"P. S.—I only used two boxes and don't think I need any more. Piles of seven months' standing."

To get a free trial package send to-day, to the Pyramid Drug Co., 64 Pyramid building, Marshall, Michigan. It will come by return mail and the results will both delight and astonish you.

Southern Railway

Shortest Line to

ATLANTA

Through Sleeper leaves 7:45 p. m., arriving Atlanta 11:47 a. m.

HEADS MANUFACTURERS' CHILD LABOR COMMITTEE.

Frank C. Nunemacher Made Chairman of Important Body To Investigate Paramount Question.

Frank C. Nunemacher has been notified of his appointment to the chairmanship of a committee named by the National Association of Manufacturers, of which he is a member, to make an investigation of the subject of child labor in the United States in conjunction with similar committees of the American Federation of Labor, the General Federation of Woman's Clubs, the National Educational Association, the National Conference of Correct.ons and Charities and the National Child Labor Commission. The other members of Mr. Nunemacher's committee are: C. W. Post, of Battle Creek, Mich.; D. C. Ripley, of Pittsburg; D. A. Tompkins, of Charlotte, N. C.; Ellison A. Smyth, of Pelzer, S. C.; James R. MacColl, of Pawtucket, R. I., and C. H. Pond, of Scranton, Pa. All of the members of the committee are large employers of labor and some of child labor. They represent foodstuffs, glass, anthracite coal and the cotton interests of the North and South.

The various committees to investigate the child labor question were appointed at the request of August Belmont, of New York, president of the National Civic Federation. The six committees of seven members each will hold a conference at Washington some time next month, where steps probably will be taken toward the obtaining either of uniform State child labor laws or a national law to govern the employment of child labor in the United States. Mr. Nunemacher's committee is having the child labor laws of all States compiled for the purpose of becoming thoroughly informed on the subject.

MRS. MARGARET STOLL DIES IN HER EIGHTY-NINTH YEAR.

Death Follows Year and Ten Days After That of Husband—Long Residence Here.

Mrs. Margaret Stoll, wife of the late Christian C. Stoll, died in her eighty-ninth year at the home of her nephew, Cyrus Duvall, 326 East Oak street, at 5:45 o'clock yesterday morning. Death was due to the infirmities due to old age and came after an illness of two months. Mrs. Stoll died just one year and ten days following the death of her husband.

Mrs. Stoll was born in Germany, but she removed to this country when fifteen years of age and settled at Pittsburg. Several years later she moved to Louisville and, following her marriage, took up her residence on the Preston-street road, where she lived continuously until a year ago. After the death of her husband she made her home with her nephew. Mrs. Stoll leaves no children.

The funeral services will be held at the residence of Mr. Duvall at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. The burial will be in Cave Hill cemetery.

BADLY HACKED BY RAZOR NEGRO KEPT OUT OF COURT.

A dispute over ten cents is said to have caused the fight between Edward Lyons and Louis Brown, both colored, at Mellwood and Stone avenues, on Sunday night, in which both men slashed each other mercilessly with razors. The condition of Lyons was such yesterday morning that he could not leave the City Hospital, and the case against both negroes was continued until Friday. The negroes were placed under arrest by District Detectives Moran and Ahern.

"The Reproof in—Madam's Mirror"



A Little Sermon on Soap

ALAS for fading Beauty! That *first* Wrinkle—how it grows and deepens.

And the *conditions* which caused the *first* wrinkle will surely bring others, unless corrected.

Dear Madam, why have you been so negligent?

Look down at your Kid Shoe and consider this:

So long as that Kid is kept soft, flexible and humid with sufficient oily "dressing," it cannot acquire a hard and deepset wrinkle.

But, let the Kid *dry out*, and see what happens.

Pardon the comparison, Madam — but you are permitting your *Skin* to "dry out."

That *wrinkle* proves it.

" "

Some of the "finest" and "purest" Soaps are Caustic, you know—"drying."

They necessarily contain much Alkali in order to "cut" the Fat (from which all Soap is made) and make it "fine." That is why they necessarily *parch* your skin, through constant use, Madam, just as they would parch the Kid in your shoe.

This being true of *fine* Soaps, made from *pure* Fat, it must be doubly true of *cheap* Soaps, made from *rancid* Fat.

Fat is the basis of all Soaps, you know.

And Soap-Fat—the ideal food for Bacteria—*can be* a veritable Nursery for the propagation of Disease Germs, as eminent Physicians testify.

So that Soap-Makers don't dare leave *enough free oil* (or Fat) in their product to properly *feed*, soften, and massage the Skin.

Enough Fat (in ordinary Soaps), for *this* purpose would, in time, become rancid—laden with Bacteria—and betray that condition openly to the nostrils, as many Soaps do now under their mask of cheap perfume.

" "

—These transparent Soaps that parch the Skin—

—These white and innocent-looking Soaps that *seem* clean, and *smell* clean, but *can be* veritable incubators for Bacteria and for the transmission of Skin-Diseases—

—These tinted, perfumed, and daintily packaged, Soaps that please the eye and the senses at the expense of the Skin—*all these lack one vital element.*

That essential element is an Antiseptic,—bland and soothing enough to be imperceptible to either nostril or skin, but powerful enough to kill the germs of Disease or Decay wherever the Soap contacts with them.

"Resinol,"—a Skin-Specific known to every Physician in America,—supplies this necessary Antiseptic Element.

It is not only an effective *germicide* but a powerful Skin-Nutrient, as well.

It feeds the hollow spots, controls irritation, itching, redness or eruptions, and heals the casual scratches sure to come in everyday life.

Through its Antiseptic and Preservative qualities, "Resinol" permits the free incorporation, in Soap, of *enough* bland, softe[illegible] "Sweet-Oil" characteristics to keep the Skin humid, s[illegible], smooth as satin, and much less liable to wrinkling.

" "

"Resinol" itself, the chief reliance of the Physician in healing sluggish and deep-seated Sores, is *not* advertised to the general public.

But, the only *Soap* in which this Skin-Specific *is* incorporated is "*Resinol Soap*," which is sold by all Druggists at the price of 25 cents for a cake that should last over two months.

And the bland, soothing, healing *nutrient* qualities of this *Resinol* Soap are just what are needed by "Madam whose Mirror reproves,"—to ward off coming wrinkles.

"Resinol" Soap softens hard water, is Antiseptic enough to positively *insure* against Germ-infection from Skin Diseases, and contains *enough* creamy "Sweet-oil" characteristics in its slow-drying lather to make an admirable medium for facial massage.

Ideal for Toilet, Hairwash, Bath and *Baby's* use.

Resinol Chemical Co., Baltimore, Md.

RESINOL SOAP

DEATHS.

DILGER—Entered into rest Sunday, January 27, at 5 p. m., Viola Dilger, beloved daughter of James and Lena Dilger (nee Roehrig), aged 11 months and 11 days. Funeral from the residence, 544 E. Jefferson street, Tuesday at 2:15 p. m., and from St. Boniface church at 2:30 o'clock. Interment in Cave Hill cemetery.

EVANS—Entered into rest, January 27, at 9 p. m., David Culley Evans, in his 82d year, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Dr. B. W. Smock, 1010 Frankfort avenue.

Funeral at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. Burial private, in Eastern cemetery.

HELLMAN—Leopold Hellman, in his 64th year.

Funeral from his late residence, 1712 Second street, at 3 o'clock, Tuesday, January 29. Burial private. No flowers.

HOPPER—At Santa Anna, Cal., January 27, 1907, Elder R. A. Hopper, formerly of Louisville, Ky.

Burial at Long Beach, Cal.

MONKS—At 4:30 o'clock, Monday morning, January 28, Martha McDougal Monks, wife of the late Richard Monks, age 74 years.

Funeral from the residence, 3508 High avenue, Tuesday afternoon, January 29, at 2 o'clock. Burial in Portland cemetery.

RAU—At 2:20 p. m. on the 28th inst. at his residence, 1705 Pope street, Henry W. Rau, in the seventy-first year of his age.

Due notice of funeral will be given.

STOLL—Margaret, widow of the late Christian Stoll, entered into rest Monday, January 28, at 6 a. m., age 88 years 4 months and 15 days.

Funeral from residence, southwest corner Preston and Oak streets, Wednesday, January 30, at 2 p. m. Friends invited.

MEETINGS.

De Molay Commandery, No. 12, K. T., will meet in asylum, Sixth, near Walnut, in special conclave this (Tuesday) evening, January 29, 1907, at 7:30 o'clock, for drill. Members of Louisville Commandery, No. 1, and sojourning Sir Knights are invited. By order of

THOS. J. ADAMS, Commander.

PHIL T. ALLIN, Recorder.

UNDERTAKERS.

Gran. W. Smith's Son

AL S. SMITH, Proprietor.

FUNERAL DIRECTOR

809 West Jefferson Street.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

HOTEL TRAYMORE

ON THE OCEAN FRONT.

A magnificent ten-story fire-proof addition is just being completed, making this famous hostelry the newest and most up-to-date of Beach Front Hotels. Bed-rooms averaging 19 feet square, and every room with an ocean view, bath attached, sea and fresh water, telephones and Cheval-glass. Spacious solarium. Golf privileges. Write for illustrated booklet.

Chas. O. Marquette, Manager. TRAYMORE HOTEL CO. D. S. WHITE, President.

STEAMSHIPS.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FAST TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS of 11,400 to 15,800 tons.

To the MEDITERRANEAN Via Azores, Gibraltar, Naples, Genoa, Alexandria.

FROM NEW YORK:

CEDRIC..........Feb. 16, 8:30 a. m. } 21,000

CELTIC..........March 2, 7 a. m. } TONS.

CRETIC......March 30, noon; May 9, June 20

FROM BOSTON:

REPUBLIC ....Feb. 2, 1 p. m.; Mar. 16

CANOPIC..........Feb. 23, 7 a. m.; April 10

For plans, etc., apply to J. PINK CUNEO, 336 W. Main st.; HUMMEL & MEYER, 307 W. Main st.; M. SHEEHAN, 1854 Portland ave., or any agent in Louisville or vicinity.

TO NAPLES

CALLING AT GIBRALTAR

THE NEW, SPEEDY AND LUXURIOUS CUNARD LINE STEAMSHIP

"CARONIA"

Twin-screw, 20,000 tons

Sailing February 19th

For accommodations and all particulars apply to

THE CUNARD STEAMSHIP CO., Ltd.

NEW YORK BOSTON CHICAGO

or Local Agents

EDUCATIONAL.

University—Flexner School

SPRING TERM

Begins Monday, January 28.

THIRTY STUDENTS from this school have entered some college, university or technical school during the past two years.

LARGEST ATTENDANCE this school has ever had at this time of year.

14 INSTRUCTORS, well equipped gymnasium, bowling alley and tennis courts.

SWIMMING POOL—Largest in the city.

W. H. THARP,

H. G. BROWNELL,

Principals.

Just Received New Pyrography Goods

Handkerchief Boxes, 15c; Collar and Cuff Boxes, 29c; Glove Boxes, 15c; Dresser Boxes, 98c; Jewel Boxes, 15c; Waste Baskets, 75c.

All above made of pure white basswood, elegantly stamped.

We are exclusive agents for HOLTEN'S FIRE PENS. They may be attached to any gas burner and beautiful work done with them without the use of benzine, alcohol or bulbs.

Price of these Fire Pen Outfits 50c each.

RAY'S

4th Ave. Opp. P. O.

PAY BY CHECK

It's safest. It is a true record of payment, if a receipt is not taken, mislaid or destroyed.

COMMERCIAL BANK and TRUST CO.

Incorporated.

346 W. Jefferson. Later in the Paul Jones Bldg.

Sam P. Jones..............President

E. W. Hays..................Cashier

WINTER RESORTS.

Hotel Naples

Naples-on-the-Gulf, Florida.

When you go South, why not go far enough to reach the region where the sun shines throughout the winter?

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MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice of Payment of Louisville Water Company Coupons.

The coupons of second mortgage bonds, due February 1, 1907, will be paid at office of the Board of Water Works, 549 Third street, until January 29, at 12 o'clock noon, and after that time at First National Bank, New York.

WILSON H. ESCOTT, Treasurer.

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FORM PLAYERS HAVE GOOD DAY

Four Out of Six Favorites Reward Their Backers at New Orleans.

DARGIN PROVES A SURPRISE.

Barney Schreiber and His Friends Make An Old-Fashioned Killing On Victory.

PAT CIVILL'S HORSES ARE SOLD.

NEW ORLEANS SELECTIONS.

First Race — Lawless, Prosperous, Antoine.
Second Race — Odd Trick, La Sorciere, Joe Fallert.
Third Race—Silverskin, Rickey, Dromio.
Fourth Race — Besterling, Flavigny, James Reddick.
Fifth Race — John Kauffman, Monere, Camp.
Sixth Race—Vcsme, Duchess of Montebello, Higginbotham.
Seventh Race — Lady Ellison, Lacache, Tinker.
Best Bets—Odd Trick, Besterling.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 28.—[Special.]—The card offered to-day at the Fair Grounds was only an ordinary one, the feature of which undoubtedly was the third, a sprint affair over the five and a half furlong route, in which a very inferior class of horses were carded to contest the issue.

Of these Barney Schrieber's good Sain gelding Dargin was installed the public choice over Rusk, notwithstanding the fact that the latter to all appearance had outrun the Schrieber horse in their last meeting Saturday last. To-day Dargin was off winging when the rubber was released and under wraps to the head of the stretch shook Rusk off without an apparent effort in the run home.

A barrel of money was unhooked upon the ring on this race, those supposedly "in the know" going to Rusk, which on his race of Saturday looked to be as good as in. Naturally Schrieber and his friends did not overlook Dargin to-day and a regular old-time killing was pulled off.

The race of Dargin's this afternoon brings up a rather peculiar angle and one which the public would gladly have an explanation upon. On Saturday under practically the same condition and in possibly a much more inferior field than to-day, Dargin failed to show speed at any stage of his race and finished away back in the ruck while Rusk was returned the winner.

The big crowd was in the betting humor and the thirty-odd layers were kept busy during the running of the six races, the fourth event on the card having been declared off owing to numerous withdrawals. On the whole, the public experienced a very good day, as four out of the six favorites succeeded in bringing home the coonskins.

The racing stable of P. M. Civill was disposed of in the paddock at the Fair Grounds at noon and fairly good prices were realized, the figures ranging from $1,400 down to $300.

Burlew & O'Neill still head the list of winning owners, although Jimmy McCormick with a select, but small, stable, is making rapid strides to head his Eastern friends off. With Emergency, Glorifier and Tileing McCormick has a trio of about the best horses now racing at either of the New Orleans tracks.

Things have been breaking badly for the professional followers of the races hereabouts. Many good fellows, who in former years lived at the "top of the pot," are down and out. They are said to be enough "brokers" on the ground to populate a town of two thousand souls. With the admission of a bean and a half it requires strenuous effort on the part of many of them to get track fare. Hundreds of "hustlers" who in the "good old days" of free gates lived at the best hotels are now barely eking out an existence in cheap boarding houses.

The card to-day consisted of six events. Being "wash day" the selling plater brigade was in the majority. The sprinting race, third on the card, was about the best event in a speculative way. It was a hotly contested affair with Rusk, Morales and Dargin carrying the bulk of the public money.

The track to-day was heavy and holding and the blue pencil was used freely. In fact, scratches were so numerous in the fourth race, intended for the day's headliner, that it was declared off and no other race substituted. Being "wash day," six races were considered enough by the management.

Even money was thought to be a good price against Burlew & O'Neill's crack youngster Balolee in the opening dash. When the pencilers put that price up the public went to it like a "duck to a dough pile," but they failed to cash. The winner turned up in Ruby Wick, at 7 to 1. Balolee got away in front and encouraged her backers to the stretch turn, where there was a general closing up. There Hazel M., who had always been a good second, took the lead and held it until fifty yards out. When challenged by Ruby Wick, who came at the end with a well-timed rush, Hazel M. hung a bit and was lucky to get second money. Blister, a long shot, came lumbering along and grabbed the show end. Dew of Dawn was the medium for a strong play on the strength of her two previous good races. She got off in a tangle, however, which destroyed all chances she may have had.

A bunch of "yelpers" went to the post in the second event. The public figured Viperine the best of a bad lot. They had it right, for Viperine won all the way. Sponge Cake, a 20 to 1, was played by the piking element. It squeezed into the second hole. Paragon, the second choice, was kind enough to fall into the third place. Some play was noted about Telepathy and Paul Clifford.

This was another day from Saturday, and Dargin, who ran out of the money then, was an easy winner to-day. The "bookies" had just as much respect for Dargin as they did Saturday, however, for he was always an odds-on favorite. Rusk was second choice, and well played. It was strictly a two-horse affair, with Rusk and Dargin leading their field by half a dozen open lengths the entire route. Rusk led until far in the stretch, but had nothing left when Dargin challenged. The latter rolled home. Rusk was five lengths in front of Mildrene, the third horse. Considerable play was noted about Excitement, but he could not raise a respectable gallop.

Western attempted to make a runaway race of the fifth event. He got away sailing and looked a winner all over at the head of the stretch. He tired a bit in the last sixteenth, and when Matador, the favorite, challenged he had nothing left to stall him off. Matador was well backed, and his win made the third straight public choice to run first during the afternoon. Clifton Forge ran a good race. This old fellow is rounding to, and will about do the next time out. Billy Vertrees was heavily backed, but he failed to show his usual speed.

NEW ORLEANS ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE—Three and one-half furlongs:

Index.	Horse.	Wt.	Index.	Horse.	Wt.
1444	Carasco	109	1325	Count Reinford	112
1449	Southern Knight	109	....	C. M. Lowe	115
1449	Antoine	109	1444	Lawless	118
1435	Bitter Man	112	....	Prosperous	118
1360	Black Hawk	112	....	Jimmy H.	118

SECOND RACE—Five and one-half furlongs; selling:

1443	Belle of the Bay	87	1450	Bertmont	97
			1257	Cora Price	99
[1443]	Odd Trick	90	[1324]	Wooltessa	103
1442	Windfall	92	1154	La Sorciere	105
1312	Nedra	92	1355	Marvel P.	106
1254	Joe Fallert	92	1373	Cannon Ball	110
[1450]	Refined	95			

THIRD RACE—Seven-eighths of a mile:

....	Senator	99	1461	Dromio	108
1456	Veribest	99	1408	Pasadena	108
1421	Noel	101	1432	St. Valentine	108
1451	Rickey	101	....	Scotch Dance	108
1462	Katie Powers	103	[1461]	Kleinwood	108
1341	Gentian	104	1286	Bellindian	108
[1460]	Silverskin	105	[1465]	Dargin	109
1299	Joe Lesser	105			

FOURTH RACE — One and one-eighth miles; handicap:

1468	Jungle Imp	88	1424	Besterling	100
1468	Light Note	88	1444	Missouri Lad	105
1461	Dromio	94	1459	James Reddick	106
1445	Flavigny	97			

Light Note and Dromio, McMullin's entry.

FIFTH RACE—Three-fourths of a mile:

1401	Mary Ellen	98	1434	Turbulence	100
....	Sylvia Brown	98	1405	John Kauffman	103
1393	Manila	98	1447	Royal Bond	103
1458	Grace George	98	1208	Lamp Trimmer	103
1430	Montellimar	100	1404	Lally	103
1384	Camp	100	1454	Monere	103
1447	Blacklock	100			

SIXTH RACE—Three-fourths of a mile:

1454	Grace Larson	103	[1446]	Visme	105
1440	Pompadour	103	1440	Higginbotham	105
1440	Soldier Web	103	1465	Mildrene	108
1440	Duchess of Montebello	103	1462	Zick Abrams	110
			1447	Gotholine	113
			1462	Gauze	124
			1463	Deux Temps	126
1267	Hyperbole	103	....	Limerick	133

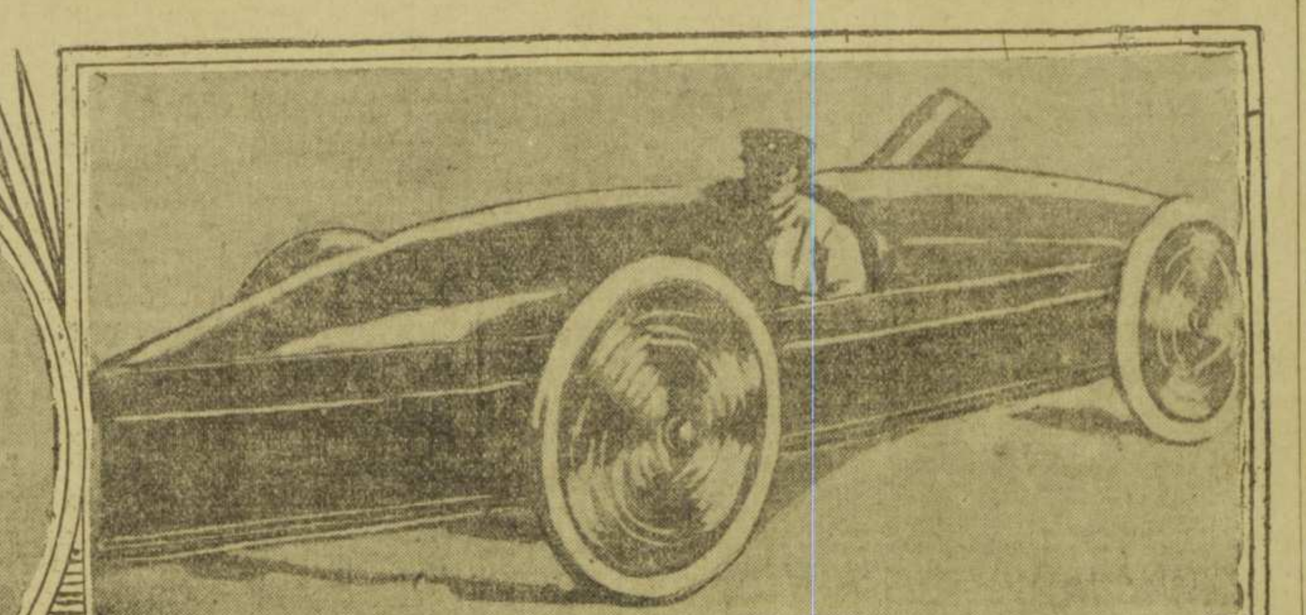
SEVENTH RACE — One and one-sixteenth miles; selling:

1455	Sophie Carter	90	1462	Lady Ellison	101
1462	Tinker	98	1440	Mr. Jack	106
1353	Floss S.	101	1453	Jack Lory	103
1433	Etta M.	101	1448	Lacache	103

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NEW ORLEANS FORM CHART

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 28.—[Special.]—Thirty-second day of Winter Meeting of the Crescent City Jockey Club. Weather cloudy; track heavy.

Clarence F. Dowell, judge; A. B. Dade, starter; M. Nathanson, secretary.

1463—FIRST RACE—Three and one-half furlongs; purse $400; for maiden two-year-olds. Start fair. Won driving; second and third same. Winner, Burlew & O'Neill's b. f., 2, by Hawkshaw—Ruby Dare; trained by F. Burlew. Value to winner, $300. Fractional time: :24 2-5, :37 4-5, :44 3-5.

Indx	Horse.	Wt	S	¼	½	¾	St'ch	Fin.	Jockey.	Opg.	Clos
1449	Ruby Wick	115	2	......	......	1...½	1...h	1...1	Aubuchon	5-1	12-1
1442	Hazel M	115	3	......	......	2...½	2...2	2...½	Seder	4-1	8-1
1394	Blister	109	8	......	......	5...1	3.nk	3...h	W. McIntyre	20-1	20-1
1457	Convenient	109	4	......	......	4...h	4...h	4...1	Englander	20-1	30-1
1444	Batterly	109	10	......	......	6...½	6...1	5.1½	Dennison	15-1	15-1
1422	Winola	109	6	......	......	7...h	7.nk	6...½	R. Lowe	12-1	15-1
1422	Balolee	115	1	......	......	4...½	5...h	7...1	J. Martin	2-1	7-5
1429	Dandy Dancer	109	5	......	......	8...½	8...1	8...2	Trueman	20-1	20-1
1449	Dew of Dawn	115	9	......	......	9...1	9...2	9...3	M. Wood	3-1	3-1
1422	Queen Melba	106	7	......	......	10	10	10	Bilac	20-1	30-1

Ruby Wick, favored by the start, tired badly, but hung on under pressure. Hazel M. forced the pace all the way, but had to be driven out to stall off the determined challenge of Blister. The latter with better racing luck would have won. Winola pulled up lame.

1464—SECOND RACE—Six furlongs; purse $400; for three-year-olds and upward; selling. Start poor. Won driving; second and third same. Winner, C. W. Givens & Co.'s b. m., 5, by Filigrane—Medusa; trained by J. B. Givens. Value to winner, $300. Fractional time: :24 1-5, :49 3-5, 1:17 4-5.

Indx	Horse.	Wt	S	¼	½	¾	St'ch	Fin.	Jockey.	Opg.	Clos
1422	Viperine	102	2	1...½	1...1	1...2	1...3	1...h	Bilac	11-5	13-5
1426	Sponge Cake	109	2	3...1	3...2	2...½	2...2	2...1	W. Walker	15-1	20-1
1421	Paragon	92	7	7...1	7...2	4...h	3...2	3...2	R. Lowe	5-1	4-1
1060	Pantagon	105	9	4.nk	4.nk	5...1	4...1	4.1½	Hogg	15-1	20-1
1426	Ancestor	108	6	6...1	6...1	6.nk	6...3	5...2	Garner	4-1	7-1
1349	Paul Clifford	109	4	5...h	5...h	7...1	5...3	6...1	Lloyd	3-1	6-1
1386	Attention	91	10	10...2	10...2	9...1	9...2	7...½	Forgey	15-1	30-1
1448	Il Dottore	112	13	11...½	11...½	10...1	10...1	8...1	Diggins	20-1	30-1
1405	Rose Marion	82	8	8...1	8...½	8...½	8...½	9...½	Goldstein	12-1	15-1
1201	Marco	104	11	12...1	12...1	11...h	11...½	10...1	Englander	15-1	20-1
1407	Telepathy	106	1	2...1	2...1	3...1	7...1	11...2	Trueman	20-1	30-1
1464	Bazil	109	12	13	13	12...1	12...2	12...5	Aubuchon	8-1	12-1
1442	Sweet Favor	108	5	9.nk	9.nk	13	13	13	Beckman	30-1	40-1

Viperine had enough left at the end to stall off Sponge Cake, which was the runner up most of the way. Paragon, from a poor start, gradually wore the leaders down; was running over horses at the end.

1465—THIRD RACE—Five and one-half furlongs; purse $500; for three-year-olds and upward. Start fair. Won easily; second and third same. Winner, B. Schrieber's br. g., 6, by Sain—Florence Dickey; trained by L. Johnson. Value to winner, $400. Fractional time: :11 3-5, :23 2-5, :36 1-5, :49 4-5, 1:03, 1:10.

Indx.	Horse.	Wt	S	¼	½	¾	St'ch	Fin.	Jockey.	Opg.	Clos
1458	Dargin	117	2	......	2...3	2...3	2...4	1...2	J. Martin	4-5	1-1
1437	Rusk	117	1	......	1...2	1.1½	1.nk	2...4	Vandusen	3-1	3-1
947	Mildrene	100	7	......	6...3	4.nk	4...2	3...2	Aubuchon	10-1	15-1
1331	Excitement	116	4	......	3.nk	3.1½	3...1	4...2	Garner	5-1	8-1
1405	Our Own	100	3	......	4...½	6...8	6...10	5...2	Bilac	30-1	20-1
1388	Vinegar Bill	102	6	......	5.1½	5...h	5...2	6...8	Trueman	40-1	100-1
321	Leta Duffy	111	5	......	7...4	7...2	7...1	7...1	Minder	40-1	60-1
......	Launfal	105	8	......	8	8	8	8	Farrow	40-1	60-1
......	Pedal	111	*	......					Pendegast	40-1	60-1

*Left at post.

Dargin, under restraint to the stretch turn, passed out Rusk without effort in the run home. The latter had the foot most of the way, but was outrun in the finish. Mildrene, from a poor start, came fast on the outside to get third. Pedal was left.

1466—FOURTH RACE—One and one-eighth miles. Declared off; no substitute.

1467—FIFTH RACE—Six furlongs; purse $400; for three-year-olds and upward; selling. Start good. Won easily; second and third driving. Winner, Kay Spence's br. h., 5, by Massetto—Saucy Lass; trained by owner. Value to winner, $300. Fractional time: :24 1-5, :50 2-5, 1:16 2-5.

Indx	Horse.	Wt	S	¼	½	¾	St'ch	Fin.	Jockey.	Opg.	Clos
1461	Matador	114	6	9	9	9	5...2	1.1½	Vandusen	5-2	13-5
1434	Western	91	2	2...½	2...½	1...½	1...½	2...h	Bilac	6-1	10-1
1339	Clifton Forge	108	5	7...1	7...1	8...1	6...1	3.nk	Gaugel	6-1	12-1
1461	Tichimingo	106	4	4.nk	4.nk	2...½	2...2	4.nk	Garner	8-1	6-1
1440	Billy Vertress	99	9	6...1	6...½	5...h	4.nk	5...1	Lloyd	7-2	4-1
1440	Henry O	108	7	8...½	8...½	7.nk	7...3	6...1	Trueman	8-1	9-1
1456	Dappie Gold	109	3	3...½	3...½	4.nk	3...2	7...4	Aubuchon	6-1	15-1
1350	Plantagenet	112	8	5...h	5...h	6...1	9	8...1	Englander	20-1	20-1
1423	Kohinoor	105	1	1...1	1...h	3...1	8...2	9	A. Williams	10-1	10-1

Matador, off badly, raced the others into subjection, caught leaders in the final furlong and won going away. Western, a keen contender all the way, had to be ridden out to save the place from Clifton Forge, which came with a belated rattle right at the end.

1468—SIXTH RACE—One and one-eighth miles; purse $400; for four-year-olds and upward. Start good. Won easily; second and third same. Winner, Ed Trotter's b. h., 5, by Sorcierer—Perfume; trained by owner. Value to winner, $300. Fractional time: :25 2-5, :51, 1:17 3-5, 1:44 2-5, 2:00 1-5.

Indx	Horse.	Wt	S	¼	½	¾	St'ch	Fin.	Jockey.	Opg.	Clos
1459	The Englishman	108	2	......	1.nk	2...h	1...1	1...2	Lloyd	7-10	2-4
1311	Jungle Imp	111	3	......	4.nk	4...3	3.nk	2...2	J. Martin	4-1	7-1
1433	Glisten	103	5	......	3.1½	3.1½	4...4	3...3	Aubuchon	15-1	40-1
1432	Light Note	106	9	......	2...2	2...3	2...½	4...h	Bilac	12-1	7-1
1441	Tarlac	103	4	......	7...2	7...2	5...2	5...1	Hogg	15-1	40-1
1462	Torchello	106	6	......	5...h	5...1	6...3	6...1	Pendegast	30-1	20-1
1357	Athena	103	7	......	8.nk	9...3	9...2	7...1	Farrow	12-1	20-1
1438	Stockwood	103	10	......	9...2	8...1	7...½	8...3	W. Walker	30-1	60-1
1455	Grosgrain	108	8	......	6...2	6...½	8...1	9...2	Manders	6-1	9-1
1297	Happy Chap	106	1	......	10	10	10	10	Beckman	20-1	50-1

The Englishman, much the best, took the track at the rise of the barrier, was never in danger and won eased up. Jungle Imp, reserved away from the early pace and saving ground at the turn, was a fast-going second. Glisten held the others safe. Light Note stopped as if short.

1469—SEVENTH RACE—Mile and twenty yards; for three-year-olds; selling. Start good. Won ridden out; second and third driving. Winner, F. W. Torreyson's b. f., 3, by Falsetto or Alvescot—Oleska; trained by W. F. Taylor. Value to winner, $300. Fractional time: :26, :52 1-5, 1:18 2-5, 1:47, 1:48.

Indx	Horse.	Wt	S	¼	½	¾	St'ch	Fin.	Jockey.	Opg.	Clos
1421	Agra	96	7	3...½	3...1	3.1½	2...½	1...2	Bilac	3-1	14-5
1401	Schroeder's Mid'ay	104	3	1...h	1...h	1...1	1...h	2...1	W. McIntyre	20-1	30-1
[1455]	Delestrome	99	5	6...1	6...1	4...3	3...4	3...6	F. Swain	4-5	4-5
1446	Waterfall	99	6	7	7	7	4...3	4...5	Englander	15-1	25-1
1455	Baneful	100	1	5...1	5...2	5.1½	5...2	5...½	Vandusen	5-1	7-1
1366	Sicamouse	96	2	4.nk	4.nk	6...½	6...6	6...6	Trueman	12-1	20-1
1446	Paxton	105	4	2...1	2...2	2...½	7	7	Aubuchon	15-1	15-1

Agra, off poorly, took the overland all the way, and won well in hand. Schroeder's Midway looked the winner at the head of the stretch, but tired and had to be driven out to get the place from Delestrome, which came strong in the run home. Paxton was killed off forcing the pace the first half.

HEAVY TRACK AT OAKLAND.

Orchan Gets Away In Front In the Feature and Leads All Way.

San Francisco, Jan. 28.—The track at Oakland to-day was heavy, but the sport was fair. Orchan got away well in the mile and one-sixteenth event, went to the front in the first quarter and remained there all the way. The six furlong event was hotly contested and was won by Blagg in a drive. Summaries:

First Race—Three and one-half furlongs:
Raconteur, 113 (Dugan), even 1
Billy Watkins, 114 (L. Williams), 6 to 1..2
Braggart, 111 (Clark), 20 to 1 3
Time, :43 2-5. Creation, Irish Mike, Ocelita, Dredger, Parasol, Gin Hee and Gluckstein also ran.

Second Race—Six and one-half furlongs:
Warte Nicht, 107 (Lycurgus), 8 to 1......1
Alice Carey, 102 (Buxton), 9 to 2 2
George P. McNear, 115 (Johnston), 16 to 5.3
Time, 1:25. Duelist, The Missourian, Joe Goss, Adirondack, Tannhauser, Crigli, Little Buttercup and Chestnut also ran.

Third Race—One mile:
Bogum, 102 (W. Miller), 9 to 10 1
Joyful, 102 (E. Dugan), 15 to 1 2
Primero, 105 (Graham), 9 to 2 3
Time, 1:47 2-5. Bertie A., Lugano, Doc Craig, Jezebel and Fairy Street also ran.

TRYING TO SAVE THE RACING GAME.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 28.—[Special.]—That the racing game will not down in this State was proved to-day when Representative Benham introduced a Racing Commission Bill in the House. It provides for three commissioners to be appointed by the Governor, a secretary at $1,200 a year and for racing between April 1 and December 1.

There is no reference to the betting proposition in the bill, although it contains a provision that the proposed commission shall have power to prohibit all games on race courses.

Fourth Race—One and one-eighth miles; selling:
Orchan, 102 (Davis), 18 to 5 1
Isabellita, 106 (Horner), 20 to 1 2
Ray, 100 (Kirschbaum), 13 to 1 3
Time, 2:00 1-5. Cheripe, Potero Grande, Ninespot, Lazell and Ink also ran.

Fifth Race—Futurity course; selling:
Van Ness, 106 (L. Williams), even 1
Magrane, 104 (W. Miller), 14 to 5 2
Nonie Lucille, 109 (Sandy), 5 to 1 3
Time, 1:13. St. George, Jr., Misty's Pride and Clydeo also ran.

Sixth Race—Six furlongs:
Blagg, 99 (E. Dugan), 23 to 5 1
Instructor, 112 (Horner), 15 to 1 2
Miss Officious, 92 (Sandy), 11 to 10 3
Time, 1.17. The Borgian, Isolation, Silver Sue, Fair Fagot and Tarp also ran.

OAKLAND ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE—Seven-sixteenths of a mile; selling:

Horse.	Wt.	Horse.	Wt.
Wilmore	112	Teabath	109
Import	112	Sam Ramon	109
Be Thankful	112	Heather Scott	109
Vallejo	109	Lady Adelaide	109
War Sawyer	109	Charay	109
Rhinestone	109	Boas	109

SECOND RACE—Futurity course:

Politic	109	Huerfano	94
El Primero	105	Yarbor	94
My Pal	105	Sharper Bawn	91
Water Thrush	105	Nopsey	89
Red Era	105	Avona	89
Bill Perry	105	Sam Shot	89

THIRD RACE—Five furlongs:

Gold Heather	112	Mrs. Ross	103
Anna Karenina	103	Lectanus	103
Pink	103	Miss Turtle	102
Calla	103	Ella True	98
Calendar	103		

FOURTH RACE—Genevieve Handicap; eleven-sixteenths of a mile:

Hector	110	Cloudlight	107
Tony Faust	108	Laura E. M.	100

FIFTH RACE—Mile and fifty yards:

Trapsetter	112	Box Elder	109
Briarthorpe	109	Bearskin	109
Fury	109	Judge	107
Royal Red	109	Daniel C.	104
Sir Garter	109	Swagger	104

SIXTH RACE—Mile and fifty yards:

Dorado	103	Beechwood	98
Larose	102	Tawasentha	82
Ed Sheridan	98		

GOOD SPORT AT ASCOT.

Jockey McDaniel Pilots Three Winners—Balbus, At 30 To 1, the Only Upset.

Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 28.—The crowd at Ascot witnessed some good racing today on a good track. The only upset occurred in the first race when Balbus, at 30 to 1, beat Turnaway. Jockey McDaniel piloted three of his mounts to victory. Summary:

First race—Three furlongs:
Balbus, 115 (Boland), 30 to 1..........1
Turnaway, 102 (Hubert), 3 to 1..........2
Saucy M., 102 (McDaniel), 11 to 5....3
Time, :36¼.
Marianna, Harvey Clark, Swagerlater, Vilmac, Favorgate, Sweet Taire, Albion H., Barney Oldfield, Connie M., McAll also ran.

Second race—Futurity course:
Sanfara, 112 (McDaniel), 3 to 5........1
Bologna, 112 (Knapp), 15 to 1..........2
The Mist, 112 (Keogh), 4 to 1..........3
Time, 1:11.
Nun's Veiling, Rainy Day, Common Sue and Lady Ketty also ran.

Third race—Mile:
Niblick, 105 (McDaniel), 9 to 2........1
Confessor, 103 (Riley), 4 to 5..........2
Josie's Jewel, 103 (Preston), 12 to 1....3
Time, 1:42.
Stoessel, Col. Bronson, Foncasta, King of the Mist and Chancellor Walworth also ran.

Fourth race—Mile:
Arimo, 100 (McDaniel), 5 to 2..........1
Amledo, 100 (Brussell), 7 to 5..........2
Kliter, 100 (Riley), 7 to 1..........3
Time, 1:41¼.
Lord Stanhope, Virginia Lorraine and Viola B. also ran.

Fifth race—Five and one-half furlongs:
Green Seal, 94 (Preston), 11 to 20......1
Sly Ben, 108 (Koerner), 7 to 1..........2
Illusion, 89 (Talbert), 20 to 1..........3
Time, 1:07¾.
Devon B., Henry Waite, Mazapan, Homelander, The Irishman, Black Eyes and Lachata also ran.

Sixth race—Seven furlongs:
Vinton, 107 (Lawrence), 8 to 5..........1
Buna, 105 (Smith), 5 to 1..........2
Irish Mail, 107 (Boland), 10 to 1..........3
Time, 1:30¼.
San Alvardo, Chief O'Haver, Happy Rice, Royal Ascot, Arragon, Taos and Redball also ran.

ASCOT ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE—Mile:

Horse.	Wt.	Horse.	Wt.
Aucassin	110	Vandola	107
Ero Pyro	110	Mohur	107
All Right	10[illegible]	Robert Mitchell	107
Diamante	107	Roman Boy	107
McGrathiana Prince	107	Neatness	105
Brennus	107	My Choice	105
Morketo	107	Lady Travers	105
		Spartan	102

SECOND RACE—Three and one-half furlongs:

Magazine	115	Waterbelle	107
Booger Red	115	Carmelina	107
Katie Rains	112		

THIRD RACE—Six furlongs:

Renraw	110	Red Garter	105
Elancer	110	Dr. Croo	104
Norfolk	109	Derdom	99
Kirkfield Belle	105	Josie S.	95
El Cazador	106		

FOURTH RACE—Mile:

Von Tromp	115	Wrenne	92
A. Muskoday	108	Col. Bronston	89
Mandarin	107	Foncasta	85
Stilicho	102	Elevation	85
Critic	93		

FIFTH RACE—Seven furlongs:

W o'Thorpe	119	Oratorian	109
Critic	116	Ormonde's Right	109
Mandarin	112	Don Hamilton	109
Tartan	112	Livius	102

SIXTH RACE—Seven furlongs:

Orllene	108	Susie Christian	108
Silver Wedding	108	Jersey Lady	100
Meddling Daisy	10[illegible]	May L. N.	100
Mary B. Clark	10[illegible]	Cavatina	100
Sunmark	108	Banlada	100
Lillian Ayres	108	Junia	100
Seedcake	108	Elota	100
Bribery	108		

IS JEFFRIES FOLLOWING IN JOHN L.'S FOOTSTEPS?

IS James J. Jeffries, the champion of champions, a physical wreck?

Is the famous heavyweight following in the footsteps of John L. Sullivan?

Has fast living undermined the iron constitution and tremendous strength of the greatest gladiator the ring ever knew?

Tommy Burns, a candidate for the premier honors of the heavyweight class, declared that Jeffries is not the man he was, that fast living has stiffened his muscles and dulled his skill. He declares that the big fellow is living too fast a life, and is likely to lose to the first high-class fighter he meets.

He further declares that he thinks he is the man to do the trick, and that, if he isn't able to cope with the giant, it is only a short time before some of the minor crop of heavyweights turns the trick.

Burns declares the champion is not leading the bucolic life he is represented as living. Here is what he says:

"I believe it will be the old story of John L. in Jeffries' case, if not in his next fight, soon after it, if he decides to keep on fighting. Jeffries cannot keep up the pace he has set for two years and retain his skill as a boxer, hard hitter and wonder of endurance. I doubt if even now he has anything like the endurance he once possessed. He is going back."

BURGOMASTER HAS HEAVY IMPOST

Crippled Colt Given Place of Honor—Salvidere Heads the Three-Year-Olds With 108 Pounds.

THE announcement of the official weights for the $25,000 Brighton Handicap the other day caused much interest among turfmen. They served to give a probable line on the allotments for the Brooklyn and the Suburban, which will be made public next Thursday, and also brought out much praise for Handicapper W. S. Vosburgh, says the New York Telegraph.

As predicted several weeks ago, H. P. Whitney's Burgomaster, the four-year-old son of Hamburg—Hurley Burley, and the five-year-old mare Artful have received the heaviest imposts. Burgomaster, with 127, carries practically the same weight assigned to Artful when it is taken into consideration that she is entitled to the usual sex allowance of five pounds under the rules of racing.

Mr. Vosburgh concedes that Burgomaster was the best three-year-old in training last year, even though this great colt was thrown into retirement because of a bowed tendon just after winning the rich Belmont Stakes from The Quail and Accountant. According to the handicapper's figures, Burgomaster, therefore, is two puonds better than Accountant, the biggest stake winner of last season's three-year-olds, who gets into the Brighton with 125. His stable mate, Oiseau, has 123, which evidently means that Mr. Vosburgh has paid no attention to the poor form displayed last year by this colt, for whom Diamond Jim Brady paid $27,500 as a two-year-old. It will be recalled that Oiseau was rated third to Sysonby and Artful two seasons ago and that last summer he suffered from a disease similar to that which put an end to Sysonby.

* * *

Artful, who has received 122 pounds, has not raced since her victory in the Brighton Handicap of 1906, although last spring she appeared to be in her old form just prior to the running of the Brooklyn, when she developed lameness. So close did Artful stand to Sysonby in the three-year-old ratings that the handicapper has felt it necessary to place the Hamburg mare practically on even terms with Burgomaster. Yet it is just possible that neither of Mr. Whitney's entries for this big event will be able to get to the post after all.

Because of his triumph in last year's Suburban, Go Between must pick up 119 pounds, which is three pounds more than he carried when he won the Sheepshead Bay classic. This impost may prove a trifle too much for the Meddler stallion, who has never shown a fondness for heavy burdens. Sir Huon gave Mr. Vosburgh a good line on his real form when he captured the Commonwealth Handicap last June, so that he gets into the Brighton with 118, the same weight assigned to the $15,000 Dr. Gardner, whose best distance is a mile, but who may prove a dangerous factor over longer routes. As Dr. Gardner is a weight carrier, 118 pounds does not seem to be a hardship for him, and horsemen who looked over the weights yesterday were inclined to favor his chances for taking the rich prize at the Beach.

* * *

Dandelion, who did not begin to display his best form until the Saratoga meeting last summer, has 117 pounds. Go Between in one race last year conceded nine pounds and also defeated Dandelion rather easily. This fact, therefore, makes it apparent that in the Brighton allotments Go Between has been somewhat favored over Mr. Hitchcock's unlucky horse. Mr. Whitney's Tanya, another cripple, is in receipt of 117, the same burden to be carried, without penalties, by the Western horse Cottontown and the Newcastle stable's fine mare, Running Water. Mr. Vosburgh has placed the consistent mare Dishabille and Tokalon, the winner of last year's Brooklyn, on a par with 116, a burden that may anchor the Tammany mare.

* * *

Nealon, whose entry has not yet been pronounced legal by the Jockey Club, is placed at 115 pounds, on equal terms with Whimsical, a high-class mare who has already shown that she can go a route. Flip Flap, who was not far behind Whimsical in racing quality last summer, has received three pounds less. Richard Croker's Irish mare Blakestown gets in with 109, an exceedingly fair assignment. Mr. Vosburgh indorses the general opinion of turf experts by making T. Hitchcock, Jr.'s Salvidere the top weight of the three-year-olds with 108 pounds. As Salvidere is a gelding, he really concedes six pounds to James R. Keene's Peter Pan and the Futurity winner, Electioneer. He also gives eight pounds to W. H. Daniel and nine to De Mund, who is rated the equal of Mountainblue with 102.

BIG ED DUNKLE TO BE RELEASED

Louisville Club to Carry But Five Pitchers During Coming Season.

BIG ED DUNKLE will not be a member of the Louisville baseball club during the coming season. This tip was given out last night by a man who ought to know and he has good reason for his opinion.

According to the Courier-Journal informant the Colonels' pitching staff will be made up of Markiman, Puttman, Elliott, Stovall and Kenna, with a few youngsters who will shortly be signed to help out.

Dunkle is a hot-weather pitcher and he did not make good last year, even in hot weather. For this reason the new management believes that it would be a waste of time and money to hold him and he will be released. Manager Chivington believing that the five pitchers mentioned will be sufficient.

Fine Chance For Jockey Lyne.

Lexington, Ky., Jan. 28.—[Special.]—Lucien Lyne, the noted Kentucky jockey, returned to-night from New York and settles the contradictory rumors about his riding in England. He states that he had an interview in New York with Sam Dawson, head trainer for Lord Carnavan's stable in England, but did not sign a contract with Dawson. Lyne, however, states that he has decided to go to England and ride as a free lance this summer. He will sail about February 20 on the steamship with Danny Maher, who is here in this country, and will return to England. While he would not sign a contract to ride exclusively for Lord Carnavan he will have the pick of that nobleman's mounts, and Dawson assured him he would have no difficulty in securing all of the mounts he wanted from the lord's stable. His friend, Danny Maher, gave him the same assurance.

Columbus Sells Bruce.

Columbus, O., Jan. 28.—Columbus has sold Outfielder Louis Bruce to the Binghamton club of the New York State League. Bruce lives near there, and is willing to re-enter the game in that city.

VETERAN SOLDIER AND FIREMAN PASSES AWAY.

Henry W. Rau In Failing Health For Two Years—Served In the Confederate Army.

Henry W. Rau, a Confederate veteran and a Veteran Volunteer Fireman, died of the infirmities incident to old age at 2:20 o'clock yesterday afternoon at his home, 1705 Pope street. Mr. Rau had been in failing health for the last two years. He submitted to an operation of the eye two years ago, and, though the operation was entirely successful, Mr. Rau gradually lost strength as a result of his advanced age. His condition became so serious that three weeks ago he became confined to his bed, and since then his death had been momentarily expected.

Mr. Rau was seventy-one years of age. He was born in this city and lived here all his life. Before the city possessed fire-fighting facilities Mr. Rau, as a public-spirited citizen, volunteered his services, and until the city was equipped with a fire department Mr. Rau assisted in extinguishing fires. At the outbreak of the Civil War Mr. Rau joined the Southern army and fought loyally throughout the struggle. After the close of the war Mr. Rau followed his trade of machinist, and for many years he was a machinist in the Louisville and Nashville shops. Two years ago, following the operation that was performed on his eye, he was forced to give up his work.

Mr. Rau is survived by his wife, two daughters, Miss Lillie Rau and Miss Kate Rau, and two sons, Albert S. Rau, who is in the County Clerk's office, and Harry Rau, of Cincinnati. The latter was notified of his father's death and will arrive in Louisville this afternoon in order to attend the funeral. The funeral arrangements will not be made until his arrival in the city.

Dies At Home For Aged.

The body of James Norton, who died at the Home of the Aged, Tenth and Magazine streets, is at the undertaking rooms of Thomas Keenan, 1225 West Market street, awaiting some action of relatives. Up till late last night no one called to make arrangements for the body although it is thought that a son lives in this city. Mr. Keenan said last night that he would hold the body until he received some word from some of the dead man's people. Mr. Norton was seventy-two years of age and died of diseases incident to old age. A daughter who lives in New York has been notified of the death.

Dining-Car Convention.

The Association of Dining-Car Superintendents of the United States and Canada, will hold its annual convention at The Seelbach February 20-21. About sixty delegates and their wives will be in attendance. A banquet will be a particular feature of the convention.

EX-COLONEL QUITS SPORT

Breitenstein Goes Into Business and Retires From Baseball.

KLING IS AFTER MORE MONEY.

How Pete Browning Got Four Hits But Forgot Score of the Game.

NEW MANAGERS IN CHARGE.

THEODORE BREITENSTEIN, the "ten - thousand - dollar beauty," who was a Colonel several years ago, and who also wore the red hose of Cincinnati a few years ago, has finally announced his retirement from the game. Breitenstein is at present living in St. Louis, and has purchased a fishing clubhouse on the East Side. He will in the future devote all his attention to business.

With possibly two exceptions, "The Breitenstein" was the greatest left-hander who wore a uniform. He first learned the game on the amateur lots of St. Louis in company with "Heiney" Peitz and Jack O'Connor, where Comiskey, who was running the famous St. Louis Browns, saw him pitch and gave him a trial. Breit made good the very first time, pitching a no-hit game against the Louisville team. This was in the fall of 1891, and from then on for several years he was the mainstay in the box for Chris Von der Ahe's famous team.

In 1892 the American Association and the National League consolidated, and "The" was recognized as the kingpin left-handed pitcher of the country.

Breitenstein and Peitz could win more games than any other battery in the country, and finally John T. Brush induced Chris to sell the battery to Cincinnati. That was about the end of Von der Ahe's control in St. Louis, for soon after this sale he was forced out of baseball.

For several years Breitenstein twirled good ball at Cincinnati, then he lost control, and finally his arm went back on him. He was always a clever batter and a good fielder, and later when released by Cincinnati went to New Orleans and played in the outfield for a couple of seasons with that Southern League club. He finally recovered the use of his arm, and for the past three seasons has been one of the best pitchers in the Southern League. In 1905 he ranked with Bill Phillips, another old redleg, and Jimmie Dygert as the best twirler in that organization. He is still under reserve to the New Orleans club, and can return to that club this season if he so desires.

* * *

The usual talk of "more money or I won't play" is coming around, and, as usual, Johnny Kling, the kingpin of backstops in the National League and likewise of the Chicago Cubs, is out again with his announcement that "Chubby" Charlie must show him more of the coin before he affixes his John Hancock to a contract to play with the Cubs this year.

Kling is out with his announcement a trifle early this season, for he seldom gets out with it before February 1, and he has thus sprung the old gag about five days too soon. He probably expects to get in a little early this season with his announcement.

Kling made the announcement Saturday at Kansas City, where he runs a couple of billiard and poolrooms. Last season it was the same old story, and Johnnie stayed out in the cold for just one week, and then finally capitulated. He now claims that Murphy promised to increase his salary if he did good work, and, thinking that the money is due him, he declares that unless it is forthcoming he will retire from baseball for good. Kling usually gets out with his announcement a little earlier than others who think they are entitled to a little more pay, and it may be that his threat this season is just on account of the force of habit. At any rate, Johnnie will be doing the bulk of the backstopping for the Cubs this season. That is a pretty safe bet.

* * *

There is the usual midwinter talk going on among the ball players about revising the rules in some way or other. The players want the scoring rules changed. This is always the time of year when the players get after the newspaper men. They have studied the official averages out and figure that, because their average is lower than they had anticipated, the scorers are to blame. So they want a new set of scoring rules.

Any ball player will confidentially tell you that there is not one man in a hundred who knows how to score a game. The lower his average is, the more pronounced will be his statement.

The scoring rules are not by any means infallible, but they are about as perfect as they can be. A good deal must be left to the individual judgment of the scorers.

* * *

Some players say there is gross favoritism shown certain batters. Especially do they kick against the mark set by George Stone. They say that when he played in St. Louis his average climbed way up, but that as soon as he went on the road, where outsiders handled the game, his average slumped; that those not interested in him did not give him a hit every time he got to first.

This kick is only from some players. Those men of the game who are in solely to win seldom worrk about averages.

"Kid" Elberfeld pays no attention to them, and Bill Coughlin, the Tiger third sacker, has a favorite saying that ball players would play a better game if there were no such thing as an official standing.

"When a man starts to think of his average," says Bill, "he's sure going to dodge some speedy one he thinks he can't get. I would rather never lead the league in my position, because I'd keep thinking the fans would say I was letting swift ones go by rather than risk having an error in fielding put up against me."

* * *

Along this line they tell a story of Pete Browning, when he was playing with Louisville. Pete was seen around town one night after a hard game as happy as a clam at high tide.

"How was the game to-day?" some-one asked him.

"Great," said the slugger; "I got four."

"What was the score?" persisted the inquirer.

"I dunno what the score was, but I got four hits. Peaches."

* * *

Those American League magnates who were all fighting for Jake Stahl at Washington missed their chance. They should have dropped over to Joe Cantillon's log cabin and talked "dog" to him. They should have given him some fine "purp" and they would have had anything Joe owns.

When a crowd of newspaper men dropped into his place one afternoon during the league meeting to get some of his pictures as a new American League manager, they couldn't find any of Joe that did not show more dog than baseball manager. Every picture had him surrounded with his favorite animals.

In Minneapolis they are telling a story of how Joe traded a pitcher once for a prize bulldog.

It was while Joseph was managing the Milwaukee team. He had purchased a bush pitcher that did not look particularly good to him and he was anxious to get rid of him. He encountered another magnate, a bush minor, who was looking for a pitcher. The bush magnate was a famed bulldog fancier and owned a litter in which there was a star. Joe wanted that dog the worst way, but the busher demanded $150 for the pup. Joe really wanted $100 for the release of the player.

He touted the twirler at a great rate and talked $500 for his release until finally the bush magnate had a happy thought. He would appeal to Joe's weakness for dogs.

"I'll tell you what I will do, Joe," said the minor leaguer, "I'll give you the bull pup for the player."

"You are on," remarked Joe.

The pitcher was transferred. The bush magnate smiled in his sleeve to think how he had saved $350 on a player and Joe smiled in his sleeve to think how he had saved $50 on the bulldog, as he was ready to pay $150 rather than let the bull terrier get out of his clutches.

Havenor never paid any attention to the deal and the pitcher made good in the smaller team.

But it is the only time on record that a real live athlete has been traded for a bull pup.

* * *

This seems to be the season for new managers. In the nine leading leagues of the country there are thirty-one clubs with new leaders. The list of some of the more important ones makes interesting reading for Detroiters who know many of them.

There are three changes in the American League, "Chick" Stahl succeeding Jimmy Collins at Boston, Hugh Jennings replacing Bill Armour at Detroit and Joe Cantillon filling Jake Stahl's shoes at Washington.

In the National League seven clubs will get along with the same managers as last year, the exception being Philadelphia, where Hugh Duffy is succeeded by Billy Murray.

The new managers in the American Association are Charley Cary at Indianapolis, Bill Armour at Toledo, Jack Doyle at Milwaukee, Heine Peitz at Louisville, Aschenback at St. Paul and Mike Cantillon at Minneapolis, with a new man to be selected for Kansas City to replace Jimmy Burke, who was bought by Connie Mack for the Athletics.

The Eastern League shows up with just as many changes. Malachi Kittredge takes charge at Montreal, while Lew McAllister will be boss at Buffalo. Joe Bean goes to Jersey City as manager to succeed Billy Murray, and Hugh Duffy succeeds Jack Dunn at Providence, Dunn taking Jennings' place at Baltimore. Ed Barrow, of Toronto, will be replaced by Joe Kelley, of the Reds.

In the Southern League, Pitcher Mullarkey takes up the reins at Montgomery, while Johnny Dobbs goes in at Nashville in place of Mique Finn, who returns to Little Rock to succeed Chief Zimmer, who will probably become an umpire.

The Western League shows up with two changes, Frank Selee managing Pueblo and Mike Kelley succeeding Jack Doyle at Des Moines.

The Ohio and Pennsylvania League comes to the front with four new managers, Billy Smith, of Newcastle; Bob Berryhill, of Newark; Jimmy Breen, of Lancaster, and Charles Kling, of Sharon.

The new directors of play in the Central League are Ed McKean at Dayton, "Punch" Knoll at Evansville, with successors to John Ganzel at Grand Rapids and Mike Warrender at Terre Haute.



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TEXT OF REPORT

Railroad Commissioners Exhaust Shortage Problem.

RECOMMENDATIONS DEAL WITH CONTROL OF ROLLING STOCK.

CONSTANT USE TO BE OBTAINED THROUGH LEGISLATION.

REFERENCE TO PRESENT LAWS

The annual report of the Kentucky Railroad Commission for the year 1906 has been completed and will be sent to Gov. Beckham in compliance with the law. The report is exhaustive and says that the past year has been one of the busiest in the history of the commission. The year ended December 1, 1906. The report alludes to the new scale of rates formulated for Kentucky but which is being opposed by the railroads. The major and most important part of the report deals with the car shortage problem, which is regarded as the paramount question now. The report says that the shippers lay the blame on the railroads and the railroads in turn lay the blame on the shippers.

The commissioners think that some law should be enacted whereby cars and engines should be used constantly. It says cars should never be delayed when loaded and should not be returned empty if they can be returned loaded. Penalties for both the shipper in delaying unloading cars and the railroads for slow movement of cars should be imposed. The report says that a car once loaded should be permitted to continue to its destination regardless of the distance or over what road it must pass. The report says that several measures are now before Congress looking toward a solution of the problem.

The report follows:

To the Honorable J. C. W. Beckham, Governor of Kentucky:

The year ended December 1, 1906, has been not only the busiest, but one of the most important years in the history of the commission. A large number of complaints regarding rates, depots, sidetracks and equipment has been investigated in various parts of the State. A number of complaints were filed charging that all local rates to and from points wholly within the State are unreasonable and unjust. These complaints were consolidated and about eight months' time was consumed in making a most thorough investigation. The depositions of shippers and the representatives of railroads were taken; all the data and information possible bearing upon the subject was obtained and after a full argument by counsel the commission on the 19th day of July rendered an opinion and adopted a local mileage scale of rates making a very material reduction. This opinion and the scale of rates so made by the commission will be found in Appendix A, likewise a synopsis of most of the important complaints heard and determined during the year. Before the expiration of the ten days allowed by law, after notice had been served upon the railroads affected by the establishment of these rates, suits were filed by the railroads in the Federal Court for the Eastern district of Kentucky, seeking to enjoin the commission from enforcing them. A temporary restraining order was granted by the court upon the filing of the bills of complaint. Thereafter, on motion of the commission, Hon. A. M. J. Cochrane, the presiding Judge of that court, entered an order requiring the railroads to make separate way bills in the transportation of intra and interstate freight and also requiring them to keep these way bills on file in their offices properly separated, to the end that should the commission's order be upheld, the difference between the rates actually charged, and that fixed by the commission may be readily ascertained. The pleadings in these cases have been made up and issues fully joined. As soon as a special commissioner shall have been appointed by the court, the taking of proof will be begun and pushed as rapidly as possible. We are of the opinion that the rates made by this board are not confiscatory, as claimed by the railroads, and are no more than fair and just. We confidently expect to win these cases and to that end shall bend every energy.

* * *

Mileage.

At the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, there were 3,374 miles of railroad in the State and at the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, this mileage was increased to 3,446 miles of railroad. We are glad to be able to report that in addition to the increase in mileage during the past year there are many new extensions under way, especially in the coal fields in Eastern and Western Kentucky. Outside capital has at last awakened to the fact that Kentucky is abundantly rich in its mineral, timber and agricultural resources, and we hope to be able to report next year a still greater increase in railroad construction.

* * *

Shortage of Cars.

The commission has received numerous complaints from shippers on account of the failure of the railroads to furnish cars to transport products to market. These complaints are made, especially in the winter months, on account of the shortage of coal cars. It is an undisputed fact that the railroads not only in Kentucky, but throughout the United States have not kept pace with the enormous increase in traffic, hence there is a universal complaint upon the part of shippers of all commodities throughout the country on account of the car shortage. The seriousness of this question should not be underestimated. A shortage of cars has a tendency to more seriously affect the welfare and prosperity of the country than any other one thing. When freight traffic is tied up and commodities are unable to reach the market a stagnation in business is created and on account of the inability of shippers to realize upon their product a stringency in the money market is the inevitable result.

Recent investigations made by us show that this shortage is not confined altogether to the winter months; many coal operators complain that even during the summer months they are unable to obtain a sufficient number of cars to carry the output of their mines.

Various theories have been advanced as to the cause of this evil. Among others, it has been suggested that one of the factors resulting in a shortage of equipment, inadequate terminal facilities and the limited construction of new lines throughout the country has been the tendency toward consolidation of railroads whereby the weaker lines have been absorbed by the stronger ones, thus minimizing competition in services as well as for traffic, and in the effort upon the part of the railroads to economize in all branches of the service they are endeavoring to transact the business of the consolidated lines with fewer employes and less equipment than would be required were they independently operated. That this consolidation has gone on from year to year and the interests of the public seem to have been forgotten, consequently fewer miles of railroad have been constructed than would otherwise have been done.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has recently made an exhaustive inquiry into this subject, and in its efforts to diagnose the trouble, among other things, they say:

"The problem is one that is much deeper and much broader than a mere lack of cars and engines. It is one in which is involved every factor of railroading, the construction, the operation, the maintenance and the financing of the railroad. The inability of the shipper to procure a car may be but a symptom of a deep-seated and organic trouble. The real cause of car shortage may lie in the too conservative character of the management of the road or in the unfitness and incompetency of its operating officials. It may follow from an incomprehension on the part of directors of the full duty imposed by law upon a common carrier. It may arise out of a policy in railroad operation which gives primary consideration to speculative stock operations. It may come from an inability to secure funds to so fit itself that it can discharge its duties. It may follow in the time of exceptional prosperity, from an increase in traffic which could not reasonably have been anticipated. Or, it may result from an inability to secure labor and materials necessary to the proper enlargement of the railroad facilities. The problem of transportation is so closely interwoven with the fabric of our commercial system and so closely related and so interdependent are the various activities of our industrial life that one may not lightly say what are the multitudinous considerations which necessarily enter into so simple a question as the reason why a railroad car is not at once forthcoming when ordered."

* * *

Reciprocal Demurrage Bill.

The enactment of a reciprocal demurrage bill will not build railroad track, equipment, enlarge and simplify terminals, nor transform incompetent operating officials into first-class railroad men; but it might stimulate, energize and, in some cases, revolutionize the methods of delinquent railroads so that they would render the service which they are created to render. This is the theory of reciprocal demurrage. But that, of itself, it will enable the railroad to render adequate services, is not demonstrated by experience."

Whatever the cause may be, the fact exists that the railroads are not furnishing the shippers of the country sufficient cars to transport their product. The shippers lay the entire blame at the door of the railroads and the railroads contend that the failure upon the part of the shipper to speedily load and unload the freight tends, in a great measure, towards creating a shortage of cars. So far as the shipper is concerned, a time limit is placed upon him and he is penalized unless he complies with the rules which require him to load and unload within a certain time. No such penalty is placed upon a railroad, either as to the time for furnishing cars when ordered, or in their transportation. There is a small per diem charged by agreement of all railroads of from twenty to fifty cents for the use of a foreign car for the period of thirty days and one dollar per day thereafter. This per diem should be increased to such an amount as will make it more profitable to a railroad using a foreign car to return it to its owner than to keep it in service upon its rails and pay the increased per diem. The transportation problem has assumed such acute proportions—notably in the case of coal—that it seems some definite plan should be suggested and worked out which will not only relieve the present very unsatisfactory conditions, but will prevent their recurrence in the future. It is certainly possible to devise some system which will work satisfactorily both to the shipper and to the railroad and steps looking to this end should be taken at once. It is very evident that one of two things must be true, either there are not sufficient cars and motive power, or the management and distribution of the cars and motive power are most inefficient.

* * *

Lack of System.

It has been stated that the average freight car works less than one hour and a half per day and the average locomotive about three hours. Also that a loaded car works but one-fourth of the time after the railroad has received it for transportation. If these statements are true, then it cannot be true that there are not sufficient cars and locomotives, for, making each car and locomotive work only a few hours additional per week would prevent the trouble. There is, in many instances, undoubtedly some fault in the system, or, rather, the lack of system, in handling the cars and motive power and, with many railroads, it is a case of mismanagement and not lack of facilities.

A car once loaded should be permitted to continue to its destination regardless of distance or over what road it may have to pass, the only excuse for its stoppage being bad condition of the car; arriving at its destination, it should be promptly unloaded by consignee, with penalty for not doing so. In case he has an outstanding order for a car and has an opportunity to reload, he should have the first claim on the car to fill this order and not be required to return it empty to the delivering road, as is often the case. If he cannot at once reload the car it should be at once started back empty toward the line owning the car, the empty to be used at the first point where it can be reloaded. This would cause a continuous movement of the cars either as loads or empties, and, instead of the roads having large equipment being imposed upon by the roads not equally well supplied, each road would constantly be receiving empties from the other roads. The railroads, as well as the shippers, should be penalized for failure to promptly handle the cars, either empty or loaded, and this would necessitate a careful supervision over the use of the cars. When cars are not permitted to continue to their objective point, but are stopped on the way for transfer, it is the first step toward the congestion and delay which usually occur under the present system. In the first place, it requires rehandling of the load and presupposes the existence of facilities for such rehandling. In the second place, if the original car is not permitted to continue on its journey, it necessitates providing another car to take its place, and when, as is usually the case, cars are scarce at the point of transfer, it necessitates waiting until another car can be provided, regardless of the length of time required to get the other car. In brief, some plan should be adopted by which the cars would be kept busy, both loaded and empty, and work a reasonable part of each twenty-four hours; that cars should be equally interchangeable over any and all roads, being allowed to continue to their destination without transfer except in cases where it is necessary to weigh or inspect, as is often the case in grain shipments.

The subject is a broad one and one which should be handled with a view of getting practical results at the very earliest possible moment. There are a number of measures now pending before Congress seeking to remedy the existing shortage, and as the shippers, the railroads and the law-making powers seem to have fully awakened to the situation, it is to be hoped that the evil may be remedied.

* * *

Assessment.

The following is a comparison of the assessment made by the Railroad Commission of the tangible property of all the railroads in the State for the past ten years:

1897	$46,087,627
1898	$46,035,613
1899	$46,403,819
1900	$52,184,787
1901	$52,432,428
1902	$51,944,384
1903	$52,253,766
1904	$54,181,031
1905	$61,149,224
1906	$63,902,865

It will thus be seen that the valuation of the tangible property of all the railroad and bridge companies, as fixed by this board for taxation for the year 1906, is $63,902,865, an increase over the previous year of $2,752,941.

* * *

Earnings.

From the reports of all the railroads in the State an increase in both gross and net earnings is shown:

Total gross receipts for the year 1905	$34,556,447
Total net receipts for the year 1905	$9,754,957
Gross receipts for year 1906	$39,066,736
Net receipts for the year 1906	$11,531,092
Average gross receipts per mile for the year 1906	$14,057
Average net receipts per mile for the year 1906	$3,346

* * *

Miscellaneous Table.

Mileage, 1905	3,374
Mileage, 1906	3,446
Valuation of mileage, 1905	$55,999,546
Valuation of other property, 1905	$5,150,378
Valuation of mileage, 1906	$57,785,465
Valuation of other property, 1906	$6,117,400
Total valuation, 1905	$61,149,924
Total valuation, 1906	$63,902,865
Employes killed, 1906	51
Employes injured, 1906	1,096
Passengers and other killed, 1906	72
Passengers and others injured, 1906	113

* * *

Summary.

Appendix A contains: A synopsis of complaints and the opinions and orders of the commission therein.

Appendix B contains: The bill of complaint of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company and the commission's answer thereto. The bills of complaint of the other railroad companies seeking to enjoin the commission from enforcing its order adopting a maximum mileage scale of rates and the commission's answers thereto are substantially the same as that in the case of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, and are therefore, not reproduced.

Appendix C contains: The laws defining the powers and duties of the commission.

We have prepared and append to this report a table containing the names of each railroad operating in the State, the mileage of each, also the capitalization bonded indebtedness, gross and net receipts, valuation of mileage and other property, separately, and the total of both. The number of accidents to passengers and employes during the year, showing the number of each killed or injured, which we are glad to report shows a very considerable decrease over that of 1905, being a decrease of sixteen employes killed, an increase of sixty-five employes injured, a decrease of sixty passengers killed and a decrease of 150 passengers injured.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

C. C. M'CHORD, Chairman;
A. T. SILER,
M'D. FERGUSON,
Commissioners.

MERCURY DOES NOT CURE BLOOD POISON

While Mercury and Potash may mask the disease in the system and cover up the outward symptoms for awhile, they cannot cure Contagious Blood Poison; when the treatment is left off, the disease will return worse than before. Mercury and Potash eat out the delicate lining of the stomach and bowels, produce chronic dyspepsia, cause the teeth to decay, make spongy, tender gums, affect the bones and nerves, and often cause Mercurial Rheumatism, the most hopeless form of this disease. Thousands have taken the mineral treatment faithfully for years to find, when it was left off, that the disease had only been smouldering in the system, and the old symptoms of ulcerated mouth and throat, falling hair, copper-colored spots, swollen glands, sores and ulcers, etc., would return in all their hideousness, and they were no nearer a cure than when they first commenced the treatment. S. S. S. is the only certain, safe and reliable treatment for Contagious Blood Poison. It is the one medicine that is able to go into the blood and cure the disease permanently, and without injury to any part of the system. S. S. S. does not cover up anything, but so completely removes the poison that no trace of it is ever seen again. This medicine will also remove any bad effects left by previous mineral treatment. S. S. S. is made entirely of roots, herbs and barks; we offer a reward of $1,000 for proof that it contains a particle of mineral in any form. Write for our home treatment book, and if you desire special medical advice, our physicians will be glad to furnish it, as well as the book, free of charge.

S.S.S. PURELY VEGETABLE

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

SOLDIERS ON TRIAL ON MURDER CHARGE.

State Is Prosecuting Dowd and Drury and Government Is Defending Them.

Pittsburg, Jan. 28.—Testimony to show that William Crowley, after he had cried out, "I'll give up; don't shoot, fellows," was shot by Private John Dowd upon orders from Lieut. Ralph W. Drury, of the United States army, was given at the trial of these two men for murder to-day. The case is regarded as the most important of its kind that has been tried in a decade. The Commonwealth is prosecuting, while the Government is defending the soldiers. The particular question at issue concerns the right of a United States soldier to kill another man outside of Federal property who is suspected of having committed a crime within Government property.

The defense as outlined to the jury sets up that the theft of copper from the arsenal by Crowley would be proved; that witnesses for the prosecution contradicted themselves; that the fatal shot was fired after repeated warnings to halt; that Crowley would have escaped had he not been shot just as he was, and that, finally, this will be proved by Crowley's dying statement.

INVESTIGATING MYSTERY OF TELEPHONE GIRL'S DEATH.

Evansville, Ind., Jan. 28.—[Special.]—Prosecuting Attorney Charles Wittenbraker, to-day started an examination in the death of Agnes Saulman, aged eighteen, the telephone operator, who a week ago, died under mysterious circumstances. It is believed the girl was poisoned.

RIVER AND WEATHER.

LONGITUDE AND LATITUDE OF LOUISVILLE.

Latitude, 38° 15'. Longitude, 85° 45' West From Greenwich.

STAGE OF THE RIVERS.

Louisville, Jan. 28.

Stations.	Flood Stage.	Height in ft.	Change 24 hrs.	R'fall 24 hrs.
Louisville	28	27.5	—5.3	.01
Frankfort	31	7.5	—0.5	T
Evansville	35	45.5	—0.4	T
Paducah	40	45.7	+0.1	.00
Nashville	40	15.3	—3.5	.02
Chattanooga	33	5.5	—0.3	.02
Cairo	45	50.3	....	T
St. Louis	30	19.9	....	T
Memphis	33	36.4	+0.7	.00
Helena	42	45.5	+0.5	.00
Vicksburg	45	46.0	+0.1	T
Shreveport	29	19.4	—0.3	.00
New Orleans	16	17.8	....	.12
Little Rock	23	17.5	—0.8	.00
Kansas City	21	4.5	....	.00
Davenport	15	5.6	—0.7	T

+Increase. —Decrease. T—Trace.

Reports of maximum temperature and precipitation for the twenty-four hours ended January 28 at 7 p. m.:

Stations.	Temp.	Pre.	Stations.	Temp.	Pre.
Abilene	54	.00	Marquette	6	.10
Amarillo	68	.00	Memphis	36	.00
Atlanta	42	.00	Modena	42	.00
Bismarck	—6	T	Montgomery	50	.00
Cairo	32	.00	Nashville	36	.00
Cincinnati	28	T	New Orleans	48	.00
Charlotte	40	.00	New York	28	.04
Chattanooga	40	.06	North Platte	24	.02
Chicago	20	.14	Oklahoma	44	.00
Cor's Christi	54	.00	Omaha	24	.02
Davenport	20	.02	Palestine	50	.00
Dodge City	46	.00	Pittsburg	32	T
El Paso	72	.00	San Antonio	54	.00
Fort Smith	62	.00	Shreveport	48	.00
Galveston	52	.00	St. Louis	30	.00
Indianapolis	28	.00	St. Paul	0	.01
Jacksonville	48	.00	Vicksburg	46	.00
Kansas City	32	.00	Washington	32	T
Little Rock	40	.00	Yello'ne Park	34	.08

T—Trace.

Generally fair, with very little change in temperature Tuesday; increasing cloudiness, with probably snow, Tuesday night or Wednesday.

SEMI-DAILY OBSERVATIONS.

[Official.] Louisville, Jan. 28, 1907.

	7 a. m.	7 p. m.
Barometer	30.64	30.49
Temperature	12	27
Dewpoint	11	15
Relative humidity	96	58
Wind velocity	1	5
State of weather	Foggy	Clear

TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION.

Constants and Normals.

[Official.] Louisville, Jan. 28, 1907.

Maximum temperature	30
Minimum temperature	10
Mean temperature	20
Normal temperature	33
Departure for day	—16
Departure for month	+216
Departure since March 1	+361
Prevailing winds	SE
Mean barometer	30.53
Mean relative humidity	78
Character of day	Clear
Total precipitation	.00
Normal precipitation	.14
Departure for day	—.14
Departure for month	+8.10
Departure since March 1	+8.69

BOATS LEAVING THIS DAY.

The fast, fine and famous City of Louisville, Capt. Brennan, for Cincinnati at 5 p. m.

RIVER, BUSINESS AND WEATHER.

The river was falling last evening with 25 feet 5 inches in the canal; 23 feet 8 inches on the falls and 51 feet 4 at the foot of the locks. Busines waking up and weather clear and cool.

DRIFTWOOD.

The fog was heavy yesterday morning....The handsome City of Cincinnati wheels into line to-morrow evening, leaving for Cincinnati at 5 o'clock p. m. She is a model of marine mechanism and a charming boat to travel on....The city wharf will sono present a busy scene and boats will come and go on time.... The great City of Louisville leaving for Cincinnati this evening will be gladly welcomed to her trade by her many friends and patrons....The Levi J. Workman and Lizzie Bay will return to the Madison and Cincinnati trade this week....The Peters Lee leaves for Memphis Thursday at noon....The Georgia Lee is on her way up from Memphis.... The Helen M. Gould will soon be going again lively as a cricket. She leaves for Carrollton every afternoon at 4 o'clock.... Al Faulkner and Henry Nye return south pilots on the Sprague....The Raymond Horner returned to Pittsburg with a tow of empties..The S. H. H. Clarke left for New Orleans yesterday with a big tow of coal....Men are washing the mud off the city wharf. It will soon be cleaned and ready for business....The Tell City leaves for Evansville to-morrow....The Hiawatha made several flood excursion trips yesterday and tied up..The Boaz and tow arrived from below yesterday and went on up the river....Sam Wood and Bob Boles went south pilots on the S. H. H. Clarke yesterday....The Joe B. Williams and Sprague leave for New Orleans to-morrow with big tows of coal ....The Fulton took a part of the Clarke's tow over the falls....The Iron Age arrived from Pittsburg yesterday with a tow and returns with empties....The Jeffersonville ferry boats are running.... Capt. W. W. Hite is improving....The Sprague came up over the falls yesterday with a big tow....The Sam Clarke and tow are due from Pittsburg to-morrow....Towboats are beginning to move and steamboats are resuming their regular runs..The snowfall was general along the upper Ohio valley....The fog was thick enough on the river yesterday for boats to run into and stick.... The big City of Louisville will not make the New Orleans Mardi Gras trip next month...The snow will not affect the falling Ohio....Stanley, in Daviess county, has become a river town. The bank of the Ohio river has broken and water is flowing in a torrent through Stanley to Green river, a distance of fifteen miles. The finest farms in Daviess county are being washed away....The pavement is clear and clean on Water street from Second street to Third avenue..The Wabash river is again rising rapidly. At 1 o'clock Sunday morning a break occurred in the southern part of the levee at Shawneetown, Ill., and the men stationed in the churches rang all the bells and soon every able-bodied man in the city was at work on the levee and the break was finally stopped. A telegram from Shawneetown Sunday night states that the levee is holding, but great fear is expressed that the great volume of water now coming out of the Wabash river will do serious damage to the big embankment. The levee is heavily patroled....Boats had to tie up on account of the fog yesterday ..The John S. Hopkins has come off the ways at Mound City....A report from the Monongahela River Consolidated Coal and Coke Company shows that during the past year more coal was shipped by water to Southern points than ever in the past. Statistics also show that December, 1906, was the banner shipping month for years past...."Dam the Ohio," is still a popular slogan....It is probable that the Louisville Boat Club will send a team to Jamestown to take part in the aquatic contests, which are to be held at the exposition. The Falls City claims to have the best inland water teams in the country, and will endeavor to carry off the honors....The Paducah News-Democrat says: "Paducah and her river harbors have been selected by a big Chicago factory as an experiment station for mile-a-minute gasoline boats. The first boat arrived Sunday and was moored at the foot of Jefferson street, and is temporarily in charge of Capt. Frank Rieke, superintendent of the Paducah Ice Company. The boat is 50 feet long and only a few inches wide. It is what is known as a 'hydrocurve,' and at her real test is expected to go a mile a minute. The boat arrived from the Illinois river, coming by way of the Mississippi. She will be named 'Paducah Flash,' and came in charge of the chief consulting engineer and an assistant".... The India Givens, a large corn boat, valued at $11,000 burned Sunday morning to the water's edge, then sank at Hickman, Ky. She was anchored at the railroad trestle above town. The watchman made a fire in the furnace at 2 o'clock and at 3 discovered the flames and it was impossible to save her. Philips city wharf boat to travel on....The ner Nell Company, of Nashville. Five men on the boat barely escaped, having to jump into the river. Cars on the railroad caught on fire, but were put out. The loss is covered by insurance.... The Harry Brown and tow passed Cairo coming up Sunday. She has several barges of sugar and molasses in her tow....The W. W. O'Neil and tow passed Memphis coming up Sunday.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Pittsburg, Jan. 28.—[Special.]—The Monongahela, Allegheny and Ohio rivers are falling, with floating ice, and navigation is impossible. A number of river freighters are tied up at the Water-street wharf unable to start on their trips, owing to the obstructive condition of the streams. At Freeport, the Allegheny river is freezing over. The gorge at Parker's Landing on the Allegheny has extended itself for several miles up stream, and there is great fear of a flood if the temperature takes a sudden rise. The river stages are as follows: Dam No. 2, 5.6 and stationary; Davis Island, 6.7 and falling; Herr's Island, 5.3 and stationary, and at the foot of Market street, 4.4 and falling.

Wheeling, Jan. 28.—River 9 feet 2 inches and falling. Departed: Keystone State, Cincinnati, 8 a. m.; Kanawha, Pittsburg, 9 a. m.

Cincinnati, O., Jan. 28.—[Special.]—At 6 p. m. to-day the Ohio river at Cincinnati was 37 feet and falling. The departures of packets were: Greenwood for Maysville and City of Louisville from Louisville. Because of ice in the Ohio all up-river traffic will be discontinued. Packets advertised to leave this port Tuesday for all up-river points will remain in port at Cincinnati. All boats of the Cincinnati packet line will continue in the lower river trade. The following towboats are due Tuesday: Robert P. Gilliam and Lucie Marmet. The towboat A. R. Budd passed down to-day. The steamer Virginia arrived to-day from Pittsburg. Cloudy and cool.

Madison, Ind., Jan. 28.—[Special.]—River 38 feet and falling fast. Warmer. Lizzie Bay up. Hattie Brown down and up. Levi Workum and City of Louisville down.

Evansville, Jan. 28.—River 45.2 and falling. Clear and warmer.

Cairo, Jan. 28.—[Special.]—The Ohio river began falling to-day, and to-night marks 50.2 feet on the gauge, a decline of .1 of a foot. Weather continues cold here, and this keeps the river from reaching higher. It is expected that the fall will be rapid.

Memphis, Jan. 28.—[Special.]—River at 5 p. m. 36.8, a rise of one foot in twenty-four hours. It is now 3.8 over flood stage. Georgia Lee arrived from Cairo and will lay up for repairs.

St. Louis, Jan. 28.—River 19.9 feet; a fall of 1.5 feet in twenty-four hours. Clear and cold.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS REPORTED YESTERDAY.

Activity In Market Shown By Deeds Recorded In Courthouse.

Lucretia Ruckstuhl to Mary Kinnarney, 33 feet, south side of Broadway, 257 feet west of Clay	$ 1
Kate L. Anderson to F. Steinar, 4 acres, etc., Jefferson county	783
Edward Alford to Charles H. Pierson, 20 feet, west side of Eleventh, 160 feet north of Jefferson	1
J. L. Rice to F. W. Breumenstuhl, 50 feet, south side of Russell, 220 feet east of Eighteenth	1, etc.
Edward Minore Beeler to Minnie Beeler, 1 88-100 acres, Jefferson county	1, etc.
E. I. Du Pont Denemours Powder Company to same, 19 acres, Jefferson county	10, etc.
N. M. Sanders, etc., to G. S. Patterson, 25 feet, south side of Delmont, 225 feet east of Bertie	500, etc.
B. A. Duerson to L. M. Stanford, 40 feet, east side of Birchwood, 1,137 feet south of right of way of railroad	3,000
Nicholas Bennett to James W. Otey, 26½ feet, east side of Shelby, lot 28, Maupin's subdivision	1
James W. Otey to Nicholas Bennett, Jr., 45 feet, north side of Frankfort, 195 feet east of Vernon	1,200, etc.
Edward Zimmerman to Nannie Zimmerman, 25 feet, north side of Hill, 400 feet west of McCloskey	1
A. G. Langham to Mary P. De Honey, lot 11, block 20, Vance Land Company's subdivision	300
Udolpho Snead, etc., to F. W. C. Raidt, 30 feet, southwest corner Charles and Krieger	307, etc.
Jacob Koch to Edgar M. L. Hach, 25 feet, north side of St. Catherine, 250 feet west of Swan	1
Samuel L. G. Hite to Henry Duncan, lot 61, block 4, S. Parkland	50
A. C. Montenegro to Lincoln Court Realty Company, 50 feet, south side of Chestnut, 671 feet east of Gaar's lane	1
Clara B. Dry to John M. Glasscock, 250 acres, Jefferson county	3,200

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

FOR SALE—Wholesale grocery business with an established trade in a thriving city, enjoying favorable freight rate, well located for handling goods by rail or river; sales last year $150,000; increasing, but handicapped by insufficient capital; unusual opportunity for man of ample means familiar with grocery business. Address MM 114, this office.

FOR SALE—SHOE STORE FOR MEN. Centrally located; latest improved fixtures; now on substantial paying basis; cheap rent; mailing list with sizes of over 8,000 customers; good trade, firmly established; good reason for selling; fine chance for a good city investment of about $10,000. Address S 159, this office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, FLOOR CASES, CIGAR CASES, SHOWCASES AND WALL CASES, BAR FIXTURES, OFFICE PARTITIONS, SAFES, DESK, SCALES, MEAT AND MILK BOXES, COUNTERS AND SHELVING. AT L. GRAUMAN & CO., 725 WEST JEFFERSON.

FOR SALE—A blue steel hand-hammered Anchor brand range; hot and cold water; also latest improved hall heater; both been used for light housekeeping only 14 months; a big bargain if taken at once; parties leave city this week. Call 214 E. Oak st.

FOR SALE—Doctor's practice; $1,200 practice, 5-room house, barn, coal, wood, hen and buggy houses and 2-room office, all for $900; town of 400; opposition one who, if desired, will go partners. E. BRANSON, M. D., 12 S. Water st., Henderson, Ky.

FOR SALE—One safe, 4½ feet high, 3 feet wide; manufactured by the L. Baum Safe & Lock Co. Apply COLGAN GUM CO., 716 West Breckinridge st.

FOR SALE—A 25-h. p. Fairbanks-Morse combined portable and stationary engine, or in trade for 50-h. p. engine and boiler. Address X 162, this office.

FOR SALE—500 volt, 600 revolution motor; also two solid mahogany standing desks and one sitting desk. Telephone 1160 or West 160—A.

FOR SALE—$30,000 stock of hardware in city of 20,000 population in Texas; but one competitor; good reason for selling. Address P 162, this office.

FOR SALE—$250 cash handles excellent paying business; balance from receipts. Address H 200, this office.

FOR SALE—A1 wines and liquors. AUGUST HOLLENBACH, 248 Third st.

FOR SALE—2 large country work horses, 7 to 10 years. 1224 Zane st.

FOR SALE—New spring dump wagons. 1610 Baxter.

FOR RENT—HOUSES.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

FOR RENT—By EDW. F. WEIGEL; Home phone 8129:
8-room new modern house, Long ave., Crescent Hill.....$37 00
10-room house, 1526 Coral ave., Clifton.....30 00
4-room flat, 620 E. Breckinridge.....11 00
Or will sell any of the above.

FOR RENT—APARTMENTS.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

FOR RENT—Owner will give use of handsome furniture in completely furnished flat to adults in exchange for board for one; flat well located on car line; six rooms, furnace, natural gas, electric light. Address F 157, this office.

FOR RENT—Front apartment in the exclusive "Belvoir," in Cherokee Park; 6 rooms; $62.50. Tel. 2287.

FOR RENT—Modern 6-room flat; natural gas. Apply 741 Fifth st.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

FOR RENT—Rooms for young men, furnished or unfurnished, at 817 Fourth ave., just south of Broadway, the handsome home of the late Capt. W. F. Norton. The State Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association will have offices in this building, and have reserved a number of choice rooms, with all conveniences, especially suitable for young men. For further information telephone State Executive Committee Y. M. C. A., Third and Broadway, Cumberland phone Main 1401.

FOR RENT—An elegantly furnished room with all modern conveniences, including both telephones, steam heat, electric lights and janitor service. 714 W. Chestnut.

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms for housekeeping; gas for cooking. 812 W. Broadway.

FOR RENT—First-class furnished room. 733 Third st.; phone 4621.

FOR RENT—ROOMS.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

FOR RENT—Room, second floor, unfurnished; large, attractive, with bay windows, closet, water. Also adjoining hall room, with natural gas; references required. 848 Sixth st.

FOR RENT—Unfurnished room; natural gas; $6 month. Wilkes bldg., 562 4th.

FOR RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

FOR RENT—A farm, or work on shares; 20 minutes' walk from Jeffersontown. Apply ED SCHANK, 525 E. Market.

FOR RENT—Desk room and desk, $4 month. 562 Fourth, room 3.

MONEY TO LOAN.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

WE make loans on HOUSEHOLD GOODS, PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS OR ON YOUR PLAIN NOTE.
We offer all of the inducements advertised in this paper and GUARANTEE YOU FAIR, HONEST TREATMENT AND A SQUARE DEAL.
UNION LOAN AND SECURITY CO., 413 W. Market st., Second Floor.

MONEY ADVANCED ON SHORT NOTICE.
Loans made on furniture or any chattel security. Get our rates (they are reasonable), learn our methods (they are fair and businesslike).
FALLS CITY LOAN CO., Cor. Fourth and Jefferson sts. Above tea store. Entrance 407 Fourth st. Home phone 2916.

$5.00 TO $200.
WE LOAN ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS, ETC., Without Removal.
LONGEST TIME——LOWEST RATES.
Easy Payments—Strictly Private.
AMERICAN LOAN CO., 421 W. Jefferson st., second floor.

LOANS ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES AND WAGONS, AND SALARY.
LOWEST RATES.
EASIEST PAYMENTS.
502 FOURTH ST., OVER KIRBY'S 10c STORE.

"KENTUCKY" LOAN CO.—A good name and a good place to borrow money on Furniture, Pianos, Horses, Wagons, etc., at reasonable rates. We solicit your investigation first, and your patronage second. KY. LOAN CO., Room 1, 423 Fourth ave., n. e. corner Fourth and Green, over Jewelry Store.

MONEY LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE and others upon their own names, without security; cheapest rates; easiest payments; offices in 60 principal cities; save yourself money by getting our terms first. TOLMAN, Room 319 Equitable bldg.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

WANTED—To buy all kinds of STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES; also merchandise. L. GRAUMAN & CO., 725 West Jefferson.

WANTED—To receive proposition to engage in commercial enterprise, preferably manufacturing. Address G 106, this office.

WANTED—To enlarge your photograph, beautiful water colors, $3.50. CHAS. A. ROGERS BOOK CO., 434 W. Jefferson st.

WANTED—To buy squabs; will pay $2 per dozen. HARDY, Fifth and Oak.

WANTED—SALESMEN.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

WANTED—Sell fruit trees; we want good men to sell fruit trees; by our plan salesmen make big profits; no trouble to sell our stock; terms very liberal; write to-day. SMITH BROS., Concord, Ga.

WANTED—Five salesmen, $15 week; 3 traveling salesmen, $20 week; 3 young men, train service; coachmen, cooks. 327 W. Market st.

WANTED—2 more salesmen. Good proposition with advancement. 707 W. Jefferson.

WANTED—AGENTS.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

WANTED—State agents for the Twentieth Century grader; a one-man road grader, drawn by two to four horses; good proposition; give references. THE WHITE CITY GRADER CO., White City, Kan.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

WANTED—Reliable man in every town and county within 500 miles of Washington to take the agency for the sale of our high-class suburban building lots (sold on easy payments). References given and required. Write for full particulars to ROBERT E. HEATER, Manager, Colorado building, Washington, D. C.

WANTED—Men to learn barber trade; few weeks completes; money earned while learning; tools given, diplomas granted; beautiful 1907 catalogue just out mailed free. Write nearest branch. Moler Barber College, St. Louis, Mo., or Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—At once, a competent first-class machinist in overall factory for Singer sewing and Reece button-hole machines; must also know how to take care of electric motors; good wages. LEWIS MEIER & CO., 1002 Central ave., Indianapolis, Ind.

WANTED — 5,000 PEOPLE—Men with wives, families, dairymen, gardeners, families, sharers, mechanics, tradesmen, clerks, male cooks, porters, drivers, etc.; register name, reference, etc., at DR. MILLER'S, 226 Third st. No charge for places.

WANTED—Three strictly first-class, nonunion, lead-pipe work plumbers; applicants must have at least 7 to 10 years' practical experience; $4 per day of 8 hours to right men; nonunion shop; business rushing. BROWNE & BORUM, Memphis, Tenn.

WANTED—Machinists at once; permanent job in new department; 10 lathe men, 5 milling machine men, 4 tool makers, 2 grinders, 10 bench hands, first-class men only need apply; come and see us. MUNCIE AUTO PARTS CO., Muncie, Ind.

WANTED—Young man, between 17 and 20 years of age, to collect and do outside work; must be honest, ambitious and not afraid of work. Apply Room 5, H. V. BOMAR, Courier-Journal Office bldg., 515 Fourth ave.

WANTED—Men and boys, plumbing or bricklaying trade pays $5 to $8 per day; we teach you by practical instructions in 3 months; position guaranteed; free catalogue. Coyne Trade School, 4975 Easton ave., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—City salesman, store clerk, nightwatchman, machinist, cabinetmakers, farm hand, structural draughtsman, cooks, roundhouse hands, storeroom man. SOUTHERN, 239 W. Jeff.

WANTED—GO TO SEA! If you are between 17 and 25 years of age, or a mechanic under 35, call at the Recruiting Office in the Federal building, and investigate positions in the navy.

WANTED—First-class machinists, boiler makers, sheetiron workers, molders, coremakers and machine pattern makers. HENRY VOGT MACHINE CO.

WANTED—By large Eastern tinplate and metal house a resident representative; only one familiar with the business. Address W 157, this office.

WANTED—First-class coachman. Apply to BARBEE & CASTLEMAN, Fourth and Main sts., Louisville, Ky.

WANTED — Experienced bookkeeper, $75 month; good future. HAMMERLE, Clerical Employment, Columbia bldg.

WANTED—First-class coachman, with good recommendations. Apply 158 Fourth st., upstairs.

WANTED—Young man with $300 to invest in good business. Address K 153, this office.

WANTED—A colored porter for CAPITAL HOTEL; one who is not afraid of work.

WANTED—Boy to drive grocery wagon. Apply D. J. MEAGHER, 1441 7th.

WANTED—Two good wagon workers. 619 Brook st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

WANTED—1,000 NICE GIRLS—Citizens get the best cooks, nurses, maids, housekeepers, etc.; they all come to LOUISVILLE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 223 Third st.; very excellent ones command high wages. Come ready to work. Open 9 till 4.

WANTED—Housegirl and nurse; good wages. Apply 1629 Fourth st.

PLATING AND BRASS WORKS.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

HAIGHT & CO., 544 Fifth, brass castings and nickel plating; chandeliers refinished; tableware silverplated. Try Mexoline.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

STOCK companies incorporated. If you have stocks or bonds for sale, let me try to sell them for you. GEORGE M. KELLOGG, Broker, 540 Ellicott square, Buffalo.

AUCTION SALES.

CONTENTS OF

A Broadway Mansion

To Pass Under the Hammer

To-day, January 29, 1907,

AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.

Upon the premises, s. w. corner of Second and Broadway, the home of the late Dr. Norvin Green, we will sell the entire contents of this home, consisting of five large Persian Rugs, elegant Walnut Bookcases, made by Brooks, of New York; Buhl Center Table, onyx top; Buhl Cabinet, Chairs, Inlaid Tables, Pier and Mantel Mirrors, Upright and Square Pianos, fine Brocatelle Curtains, Lace Curtains, Bedroom Suits, Brass Bedsteads, Hair Mattresses, Dining-room Table, handsomely finished; Bric-a-brac, beautiful Bronze Ewers and Pedestals, and many other articles too numerous to mention. Come to this sale and buy articles of merit. Terms cash. Deposit required. Goods to be removed immediately after sale. Sale will begin with furniture, rugs, curtains, etc., situated on first floor.

FIDELITY TRUST CO., Administrator Dr. Norvin Green's Estate.
BURTON-WHAYNE CO., Auctioneers.

"EVERYTHING IN CONCRETE"

High-class Concrete Block and Brick structures. Stevens' Cast Stone equal to best natural stone. Re-enforced and Monolithic Construction. Finest grade of pavement, steps and porch work.

Central Concrete Construction Company,
Phones E 72-A and 5428. 1611 Underhill and Hamilton Ave.

AMUSEMENTS.

MACAULEY'S —Last time to-night. No matinee.
MISS MARIE CAHILL
in her latest and biggest musical comedy success
"Marrying Mary."
Prices—$1.50, $1.00, 75c, 50c, 25c.
Next—Francis Wilson in The Mountain Climber

HOPKINS Matinee and Night
HOPKINS' TRANS-OCEANICS.
FADETTES WOMAN'S ORCHESTRA; Herzog-Camaras Sisters; Norton and Nicholson; Lucy and Lucier; Sharp Bros.; Allan Shaw; Chas. Reinhart; Kinodrome.

THE NEW MASONIC Music Comedy Vaudeville Pantomime — To-night, All Week 15, 25, 35, 50 and 75c. AROUND the CLOCK — MATINEES TUESDAY, THURSDAY, SATURDAY. 60—People—60. Best Seats... 25c
Next Week—Yorke and Adams.

MATINEE To-day Every Day AVENUE
Prices 10, 15 and 25c. To-night 15, 25 and 50c
A WOMAN OF FIRE Sensational and Picturesque. See the Wonderful Submarine Boats.
Next Week—While Frisco Burns.

PHOENIX RINK.
Special Feature To-night
"Burlesque on Fancy Skating."
A Most Laughable Event.
MASK CARNIVAL FRIDAY NIGHT.

FOR SALE REAL ESTATE

BROOK-STREET BARGAIN.
A delightful home of about 6 rooms and reception hall; also 2 attic rooms; hardwood floors; natural gas; large bright kitchen and many large closets; lot 36x220; most attractive neighborhood (Brook street, s. of Ormsby). PRICE.....$5,500

Another on First Street.
Same neighborhood; 3-story brick; 9 rooms; furnace; natural gas; lot 32¼x200. PRICE.....$5,500

Attractive Gray-Street Home.
Thoroughly modern and homelike; about 9 rooms; reception hall and an abundance of large closets; hot water heat; lot 30x200; this part of Gray st. is most attractive and this property is well worth investigating. PRICE.....$7,500
These three homes can be bought on easy terms.

OSCAR WILDER & Co. REAL ESTATE 409 W. MARKET ST.

$516 Rents
$3,500 Cost

5 first-class cottages, on made street and alley. Better than 12 per cent. net, isn't it? And safe, too!
You can learn all about it of

Arthur Kaye & Co.
Real Estate Dealers and Auctioneers
448 W. Jefferson.

STEAMBOAT TIME TABLE.

Navigation Resumed
Steamer
City of Louisville

For Cincinnati, Madison, Carrollton and Upper Ohio river points,
TUESDAY, JAN. 29, AT 5 P. M.,
From Wharfboat, foot of Third st. Both phones 141.
C. C. FULLER, Supt.

FOR RENT

Desirable Office Rooms.
Rooms Nos. 42 and 43 En Suite.
Room No. 44, Fifth Floor.
Room No. 57, Fifth Floor.
Immediate Possession.
For terms and particulars apply to
LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL COMPANY.

BOARDING.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

BOARDING—One or two young men in private family, on Third ave. Address P 155, this office.

BOARDING—Handsome room for couple; private boarding house. 1329 Second.

BOARDING—Furn. rooms, with board. Best of references. 1114 Second st.

FOR SALE—TYPEWRITERS.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

FOR SALE—First-class second-hand typewriters of all makes for sale at the lowest prices. Call or write UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER CO., n. e. cor. Fourth and Main sts.

WINTERSMITH'S TONIC TONES.

FOR SALE!

A beautiful 6-room frame dwelling in the Highlands and near the Park. Large lot.....$5,500

Shelby st., a 2-story frame of 7 rooms; newly painted and papered; owner anxious to sell.....$2,500

Chestnut st., a 5-room brick cottage, gas, bath, both gases; hot and cold water; lot 30x161.......Price Reasonable

Arthur E. Mueller & Co.
347 FIFTH ST.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R. R.

Stations, Tenth and Broadway and First and Water streets. City ticket office corner Main and Fourth streets. Both 'Phones 258.
*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. S. Sunday.
a Stops at Fourth street on signal.
x Stops at Baxter Avenue.

Union Station, Tenth and Broadway.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati	* 3:15am	a* 2:23am
Cincinnati	a* 8:30am	a* 9:20pm
Cincinnati	a* 1:00pm	a* 2:50pm
Cincinnati x	a* 5:05pm	xa*11:40am
Mobile and New Orleans	* 9:30pm	* 8:40am
Memphis and Hot Springs	* 9:30pm	* 8:40am
Atlanta New Orleans and Memphis	* 2:45am	* 2:10am
Nashville and Atlanta	* 3:00pm	*12:30pm
Nashville and Chattanooga	* 8:00am	* 7:00pm
Bowling Green Accommo.	† 5:00pm	†10:00am
Knoxville Express	* 8:00pm	* 8:00am
Knoxville Mail	* 8:10am	* 6:10pm
Frankfort and Lexington xa	† 7:40am	xa †12:05pm
Frankfort and Lexington xa	† 2:00pm	xa † 6:00pm
Bardstown and Springfield	† 4:20pm	† 7:40am
Bardstown and Springfield	† 7:30am	† 5:45pm
Lebanon and Greensburg	† 5:00pm	†10:00am
LaGrange Interurban xa	† 7:40am	xa †12:05pm
LaGrange Interurban xa	† 2:00pm	xa † 6:00pm

Sunday Trains.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Frankfort and Lexington	xa 6:25pm	xa 10:25am
Bowling Green Accommo.	6:10pm	10:55am
Bardstown and Springfield	6:00pm	9:35am
Lebanon and Greensburg	6:30pm	10:00am
LaGrange Interurban	xa 6:25pm	xa 10:25am

From First and Water-Street Station.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati and East	† 7:20am	† 7:45pm
Frankfort Accommodation	† 4:00pm	† 8:00am
Bloomfield Accommodation	* 5:00pm	* 8:20am
Bloomfield Accommodation	† 8:00am	† 5:05pm
For Christiansburg	* 1:50pm	6:25pm

Anchorage, Pewee Valley and LaGrange.

Week-Day Trains. Leave.	Arrive.	Sunday Trains. Leave.	Arrive.
6:00 am	7:00 am	9:10 am	10:00 am
7:20 am	8:00 am	12:40 pm	1:40 pm
9:10 am	10:00 am	3:00 pm	4:30 pm
3:00 pm	1:40 pm	5:40 pm	5:45 pm
4:00 pm	5:25 pm	7:10 pm	8:30 pm
5:40 pm	7:45 pm	11:00 pm	9:40 pm
7:10 pm	8:30 pm		
11:00 pm	9:40 pm		

Shelbyville and Intermediate Stations.

Week-Day Trains. Leave.	Arrive.	Sunday Trains. Leave.	Arrive.
6:30 am	7:20 am	8:00 am	8:20 am
8:00 am	8:20 am	10:30 am	9:45 am
10:30 am	9:45 am	1:50 pm	11:05 am
1:50 pm	11:05 am	2:30 pm	1:50 pm
2:30 pm	1:50 pm	5:00 pm	5:05 pm
5:00 pm	5:05 pm	6:45 pm	6:25 pm
6:45 pm	6:25 pm	11:10 pm	10:05 pm
11:10 pm	10:05 pm		

SOUTHERN RAILWAY IN KENTUCKY (Inc.)—Seventh Street Station; City Ticket Office 234 Fourth avenue.

7:30 a. m. daily—Evansville Express—Evansville, Huntingburg, Rockport, Cannelton and way stations.

10 a. m. daily—St. Louis Special—Princeton, Mt. Vernon, Centralia and St. Louis.

5 p. m. daily—Evansville Limited—Huntingburg, Rockport, Cannelton, Evansville and way stations.

10:15 p. m. daily—St. Louis Limited—Princeton, Mt. Vernon, Centralia and St. Louis.

Trains from St. Louis arrive 7:10 a. m. and 6:10 p. m. Trains from Evansville and local stations arrive 12:35 p. m., 6:10 p. m. and 10:58 p. m. daily.

TO FLORIDA AND THE SOUTHEAST.

Trains leave Fourth avenue crossing twenty minutes later.

6:30 a. m. daily—Local for Lexington and way stations.

7:50 a. m. daily—Florida Limited—Lexington, Danville, Knoxville, Chattanooga, Atlanta and Florida.

4 p. m. daily—Lexington, Danville, Georgetown and way stations.

7:45 p. m.—Florida Special—Lawrenceburg, Danville, Chattanooga, Knoxville and Atlanta daily and through sleeper to Florida daily except Sunday.

Trains from Lexington and local stations arrive 9:40 a. m., 6:25 p. m. and 9 p. m. Trains from Danville arrive 9:40 a. m., 11:40 a. m. and 9 p. m. Trains from the Southeast arrive 9:40 a. m. and 9 p. m.

SUBURBAN LINES TIME TABLES—In effect July 1, 1906:

Pewee Valley Line ....To Beard, Ky. From Fifth and Green—First car leaves 6 a. m. Every half hour thereafter until 7 p. m.; then on the hour.

Prospect Division—Cars for Prospect leave the terminal station at 5:30 a. m. and six minutes after the hour thereafter.

Jeffersontown Division—First car leaves East End barn for Jeffersontown at 5:20 a. m. Leaves terminal station at 6 and 7 a. m. and 15 minutes after each hour thereafter.

Salt River Division—First car leaves terminal station at 4:55 a. m. and fifty minutes after each hour thereafter.

Okolona Division—First car leaves terminal station for Okolona at 5:30 a. m. and 30 minutes after each hour thereafter.

MONON ROUTE—Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railway — (Station, Tenth and Broadway. Trains pass 14th and Main 14 minutes later):

No. 6, daily, 8:06 a. m. for Bloomington, Lafayette and Chicago. Returning arrive 6:57 p. m.

No. 6, daily, 8:06 a. m., for French Lick. Returning arrive 6:57 p. m.

No. 8, daily, except Sunday, 2:10 p. m., for French Lick and Bloomington. Returning arrive 10:30 a. m.

No. 4, daily, 8:21 p. m., for Bloomington, Lafayette and Chicago. Returning ar. 6:59 a. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—Seventh St. Depot, Seventh and river. City ticket office, Fourth and Market. Effective Sunday, Dec. 2, 1906:

	Leave.	Arrive.
Memphis and New Orleans	9:40pm	7:50am
Memphis and New Orleans	12:01pm	5:35pm
Paducah and Fulton	7:31am	4:50pm
Central City Accom.	4:30pm	10:00am
Elizabethtown and Hodgenville	7:31am	4:50pm
Elizabethtown and Hodgenville	4:30pm	10:00am
Owensboro	12:01pm	4:50pm
Hopkinsville	12:01pm	5:35pm
California points, through car Tuesdays	9:40pm	5:35pm

All trains run daily, except no Sunday service to Elizabethtown, Hodgenville or Owensboro.

Guaranteed under the Pure Food and Drugs Law—Serial No. 65.

Omega Oil

Good For Any Pain That Can Be Reached Externally

Try Omega Oil for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sore Throat, Cold in Chest, Cuts, Sprains or Bruises.

10c 25c 50c

Free Sample Omega Oil Soap in Every Package.

COURIER-JOURNAL OFFICE BUILDING DIRECTORY.

Elevator Sunday 9 a. m. to 12 m.

Western Union Telegraph Company.. Branch Office in Vestibule

Louisville Loan Co. .... Room 1

Dr. Arthur K. Lord, Oculist. Hours 9:00 to 5:00. Home 'phone 7381..... Room 2 Prescriptions written and Glasses furnished. Sunday hours by appointment.

Drs. Orendorf & Weber — Suite No. 3, second floor. Hours 9 to 1, 3 to 6, 7 to 8. Sunday, 9 to 12. Telephone 924.

M., L. & T. Shirt Co. .... Room 4 Telephone 6957.

Circulation Department Courier-Journal and Times—City Superintendent. Rooms 5, 6, and 7 Both 'Phones 240, Circulation Dept.

Dr. John R. Collier, Osteopath—Nervous diseases a specialty. Hours 8 to 4. 'Phone Main 3733—A. .... Room 9

National Life and Accident Ins. Co. W. A. Johnson, Supt...Rooms 10 and 11

Mme. Stokes... ... ... Room 12 Complexion Specialist. Chiropody, Manicure. Electrolysis. Beauty Aids.

Dr. B. G. Rees, Dentist..Rooms 14 and 15 Telephone 3689—A.

Wm. J. Watkins & Co. .... Room 16 Press and Ornamental Brick. Coke. Coal. Iron.

Val. P. Collins, Architect........ Room 16

New Louisville Jockey Club...... Room 17

Dr. George H. Day............ Room 18 Hours 10 to 1, 4 to 7 p. m. Sunday, 10 to 12 a. m. 'Phone 7426 Home, Cumb. Main 735—A.

Alice B. Hickey, Millinery Parlor, Rooms 19 and 20 (Formerly with New York Store.)

Dr. Sue Neal Epperson.......... Room 21 Cum. Tel. 2733-Y. Hours 9 to 12, 2 to 4.

Dr. William N. Spohn........... Room 22 Hours 8:30 to 9:30 a. m.; 12 to 1 and 6 to 7 p. m.

Geo. J. Monroe, M. D. .... Room 23 Hours 9 to 11:30 a. m., 1 to 3 and 7 to 8 p. m. Sunday, 9 to 10:30 a. m. 'Phone Main 30—M.

Dr. C. C. Godshaw.............. Room 24 Hours 9 to 11 a. m., 2 to 4 p. m. and 6 to 7:30 p. m. Sunday, 9 to 10 a. m. Telephone Main 218—A.

Louisville Truss and Rupture Co.— Room 24 Rupture Specialist. Tel. 218 A—Main.

Dr. J. W. Clark, Dentist— Rooms 25 and 26 Tel. Cumb. Main 924—Y; Home 5305.

Hunter & Hellman, Fire Insurance— Rooms 27 and 28

Dr. W. C. McManama, Osteopath—Room 29 Hours 9 to 12 a. m. and 2 to 4 p. m. Both 'phones.

Miss Mary McGinn, Shoe Parlor—Room 30 Custom work a specialty. Cumb. 3689-Z.

Miss Kate Fitzgerald, Purchasing Agent— Room 31

Tinsley-Mayer Engraving Company— Office, room 32

A. Reichman, Ladies' Tailor— Rooms 37, 38, 39 and 40

Mrs. K. C. Costigan, Millinery Parlors— Room 41

Dr. H. B. Green, Dentist........ Room 45

Whist Club .... Room 46

Circulation Department Courier-Journal and Times—Circulation Manager. Room 47 Both 'Phones 240. Circulation Dept.

The Atelier Novelty Mfg. Co..... Room 49

Thos. E. Grove, Artist.......... Room 50 Portrait and Ivory Miniatures.

Harvey Joiner, Artist........... Room 51 Paintings on exhibition. Visitors welcome. 10 to 1 o'clock.

Inland Farmer.................. Room 54

John Herr Sutcliffe, Advertising Agency— Room 55

Miss Linda Nuss................ Room 56 Stamping, Art Needlework, Shirt Waists, Children's Clothes.

H. M. Caldwell—Advertising Agency. Room 58

STANDARD FOR 40 YEARS

WINTERSMITH'S

CHILL TONIC

CURES

CHILLS AND MALARIA

ON A POSITIVE GUARANTEE.

IS BETTER THAN QUININE AND PLEASANT TO TAKE

50c AND $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

Ask your Druggist for it. If he cannot supply you send price to Arthur Peter & Co., General Agents, Louisville, Ky. It will be sent by express prepaid.

NIGHT RIDERS RESUME ACTIVITIES IN TRIGG.

Visit Several Barns of Men Who Sold Outside of the Association.

Hopkinsville, Ky., Jan. 28.—Night riders have visited the barns of several farmers in Trigg county. L. A. Miller, a member of the association, had sold a crop under the "Cadiz agreement." Several hundred pounds of this tobacco was thrown out in the snow and more scattered about in the barn. A man named Pinkerton, near Cadiz, and another named Hawkins, on the Cerulean Springs road, and several others were given similar hostile visits.

A part of Hawkins' tobacco was thrown in a pond and destroyed. Threatening notes were left warning the parties to put their crops in association at once.

LOSES LEFT FOOT WHILE BOARDING TRAIN.

Henryville, Ind., Jan. 28.—[Special.]—George Ciall, eighteen years old, a son of T. A. Ciall, lost his left foot this afternoon while attempting to board a freight train as it was passing through the local yards. He slipped and fell under the wheels. His left leg was mashed and amputation at the ankle was necessary.

New Tariff Bureau.

A new tariff bureau, entirely separate from the general freight department, will be opened shortly by the Southern railway in Atlanta, Ga. The office will employ about thirty-five men and will be in charge of J. M. Jones, chief clerk to the freight traffic manager at Washington.

FEW NEW BILLS.

Jamestown Agents Address Tennessee Legislature.

BILL TO INCREASE STATE APPROPRIATION FOR SCHOOLS.

HOUSE GRANTS INCREASED PENSIONS TO VETERANS.

RACING COMMISSION BILL.

Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 28.—[Special.]—Addresses from represenutatives of the Jamestown Exposition in behalf of Tennessee participation at Jamestown took up much of to-day's session of the General Assembly. Senator-elect Robert L. Taylor, Judge Thomas Smith, of Virginia, and Maj. E. B. Stahlman spoke for an appropriation.

There were a smaller number of new bills than on any previous day in the House. Mr. Chestnut introduced a bill which would increase the State appropriation for public schools to approximately $650,000 on January 1, 1908. The idea is to make the pro rata about seventy-five cents on a scholastic population of 800,000. The amount now appropriated is $300,000. A bill providing for a State Auditing Department to be composed of an Auditor and two assistants, was introduced. The Governor is to appoint for four years and the salaries are to be $3,600 for the Auditor and $1,800 for each of his assistants.

Another important House bill authorizes the Mayor of Nashville to call an election to vote on the question of issuing $350,000 of bonds to be used in enlarging the electric light plant so the city may do commercial lighting. Another bill regulating the number of peremptory challenges in criminal cases was introduced and a joint resolution memorializing the assemblies of the various States to call a convention under Article 5 of the Federal Constitution to amend the Constitution so as to prohibit polygamy, was offered and referred.

The House passed its bill increasing the Confederate pension appropriation from $250,000 to $300,000 per annum.

In the Senate Foust's Anti-race Gambling Bill passed unanimously, after an amendment making it June 1, 1907 had been voted down.

A resolution was adopted requesting the State Railroad Commission to investigate and report on the car shortage situation at the State mines.

The Senate also adopted a resolution providing for the appointment of a joint committee to investigate and report on a uniform public school bill.

Four more insurance regulating bills were introduced. They are in line with the recommendations of the Insurance Convention held in Nashville last June. A Compulsory Education Bill, embracing children between eight and fourteen, made its appearance.

Representative Benham introduced a Racing Commission Bill in the House. It provides for three commissioners to be appointed by the Governor, a secretary at $1,200 a year and for racing between April 1 and December 1. No Reference is made to betting although the bill provides that the commission shall have power to prohibit all games on race courses.

Anti-Pass Measure Passed.

Montgomery, Ala., Jan. 28.—The Alabama Senate to-day passed the administration anti-pass measure, which substantially conforms to the Federal anti-pass provision. An effort was made to exclude newspapers exchanging advertising space for transportation, but this was met with prompt defeat.

Missouri Censures Burton.

Jefferson City, Mo., Jan. 28.—The House this afternoon in a resolution severely censured Chairman Burton, of the Congressional Rivers and Harbors Committee, on the grounds that he virtually ignored the Mississippi river in recommending appropriations for harbors in Burton's district.

FORTIFIED BY OPINIONS OF ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Friends Claim Suit Against Gus Coulter's Estate Will Be Thrown Out of Court.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 28.—[Special.]—Friends here of the late Gus G. Coulter, of Mayfield, and attaches of his office during his term as Auditor of Public Accounts, from 1900 to 1904 inclusive, insist that Attorney General Hays will not be able to recover of his administratrix and bondsmen the $12,991 for which he has entered suit in the name of the Commonwealth, or any amount.

The suit was filed in the Franklin Circuit Court on Saturday last, it being alleged that Mr. Coulter overpaid the legal allowance for clerical assistance during his term. These friends say that for every dollar the late Auditor paid for clerical assistance he was fortified with written opinion of the then Attorney General of the State. They say that the defendants will be able to show this upon the hearing in Circuit Court. The late Mr. Coulter left ample estate to meet any such judgment as is prayed in the petition.

ACCIDENT AND MURDER CAUSE OF FOUR DEATHS.

Cincinnati Coroner Kept Busy With One Day's Record—One Man Frozen.

Cincinnati, O., Jan. 28.—[Special.]—Four men met death in Cincinnati today from accident or violence.

Joseph Bleckel, fifty-five years of age, of Newport Ky., was found dead in the L. and N. freight yards to-day, and its is believed he was frozen to death. The Coroner has not yet rendered his verdict. The man may be a flood victim, it is said.

Stephen Altmeyer, a machinist, was ground to death in a carpet cleaning establishment to-day in this city.

Joseph F. Hines was asphyxiated today in the same room in the Imperial Hotel in which W. R. Fowler, of Chicago, committed suicide last week.

William Goesling, a son of former County Commissioner Goesling, was murdered during the night and his body was found in an alley, frozen stiff today. A woman in the neighborhood of where Goesling's body was found reported to the police that she heard cries for help during the night, but being alone was unable to notify any one at the time.

WEALTHY FARMER IN DOCK ON MURDER CHARGE.

Evansville, Ind., Jan. 28.—[Special.]—John A. Gleichman, a well-known and wealthy farmer, charged with the murder of Oliver Bryant, went on trial to-day. Bryant was a coal miner, and last summer went home drunk and began assaulting his wife, when a number of men rushed in and, it is said, with fence pickets beat the coal miner to death.

TRAVELERS' PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION TO HAVE REGISTRY AT EXPOSITION

Post D Takes Space In Armory—Other Notes as to Progress Made Toward Exposition.

Post D, T. P. A., in accordance with the policy of that body of commercial hustlers, has taken space in the Greater Louisville Exposition for the purpose of establishing a registry and a resting place for commercial travelers who need it. There is likelihood that they will need a resting place, as they are all "pulling" hard for the exposition. Carl H. Finck, State president of the T. P. A., appeared at exposition headquarters yesterday afternoon with a check for the space, and refused to be denied. He was told that the contracts were not yet ready for signature, but he left the check "on trust." Mr. Finck said that Post D wishes as a body to be within easy reach of all exposition visitors, that they may talk "Louisville."

* * *

A great number of people in Louisville are learning two new telephone numbers. The Greater Louisville Exposition is an entry on many telephone cards, the numbers being Home 8396 and Main 180. All who call the Commercial Club numbers are being referred to the new numbers.

* * *

Samuel H. Moon, Director of Awards, is feeling deep gratification at the great number of acceptances he has received to his invitation to prominent men to become members of the Jury of Awards. Mr. Moon has invited a number of the most prominent men in Louisville to become members of the jury, and it is certain that any decision rendered by them will be regarded with favor by the contesting exhibitors.

Mr. Moon wrote as follows to about fifty Louisville men:

"The Division of Awards has selected you as one of the jurors for the Greater Louisville Exposition to be held at the Armory March 18 to 30 inclusive. It is the object of the board to have the Jury of Awards composed of representative citizens whose names alone will be a guaranty to the exhibitors as well as to the public of just and impartial decisions.

"You are respectfully requested therefore to consent to act as one of the jurors. The work will be apportioned among the several jurors, and it will not require a great deal of your time. Your presence and counsel will be of great assistance, and will aid materially in attaining for the exposition that degree of success for which the board is striving.

"If you will kindly indicate your willingness to serve as such juror by signing and mailing the inclosed postal card, it will be very much appreciated indeed."

The high character of the Jury of Awards is assured by the number of acceptances already received.

* * *

Three department meetings were held at exposition headquarters yesterday afternoon, and as many more are scheduled for this afternoon. This is the minimum, according to exposition authorities, the average number of meetings for each afternoon being about five. The matters covered yesterday afternoon reached everything from street decoration to inventions and machinery. Besides the formal meetings, there are held many informal conferences each day. Many matters of importance are discussed each hour of every day.

* * *

Space was disposed of yesterday afternoon to one of the art industries of Louisville. A Louisville business woman who has a big class in leather decoration will exhibit the fruits of her handiwork. She has received the most honorable mention at art shows throughout the East, and the exposition officials expressed themselves as very much pleased to be able to announce the addition of a highly decorative exhibit to the general scheme of beauty and utility of the exposition.

* * *

The Louisville and Nashville railroad is seriously considering an exhibit in the Greater Louisville Exposition. It will likely be very interesting for exposition visitors to know what is made in Louisville in transportation machinery.

* * *

Willis P. Davis, chief of Department I, Everything in Inventions, has in process of formation a very complete showing of what has been invented in Louisville during the past decade or so. Mr. Davis declares that the part of the balcony in the Exposition building which will be devoted to inventions will look like a Lilliputian machine shop when the exposition is opened, March 18. The inventors themselves are co-operating very heartily with Mr. Davis in his work.

* * *

Thomas C. Timberlake, Director of Government Exhibits, spends about as much of his time as he can spare in correspondence with various dignitaries at Washington. Mr. Timberlake has read so many letters from those sources that his conversation is flavored at times with the phraseology of a legal document.

* * *

The more important cities of the United States are interested in the Greater Louisville Exposition, and letters commending it strongly have been received from all quarters. It is quite likely that the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association of Kansas City will send a delegation to be present at the opening. Justin A. Runyon, secretary of that organization has written frequently to exposition headquarters for information concerning the aim and scope of the event.

* * *

Robert S. Brown, by reason of his proximity to exposition headquarters, "drops in" frequently on the exposition workers with good advice and good cheer. Many a knotty problem is illuminated by Mr. Brown.

* * *

Each day the number of applications for space made by manufacturers and others in other cities increases. Louisville manufacturers are not the only ones, declare the exposition enthusiasts, who see the immense benefits of making exhibits.

* * *

Space was assigned yesterday afternoon to a carriage maker, formerly of Lexington, who is at this time making arrangements to move his factory to Louisville. He will exhibit carriages "Made in Louisville," however, and he is making hast to complete his arrangements in order to get his plant in working order in time to comply with the rules for exhibitors.

INCREASED WATER PRESSURE CAUSE OF MUCH UNNECESSARY UNEASINESS

Member of Real Estate Association's Committee Talks of What Report Will Recommend and His Views.

The committee recently appointed by the Louisville Real Estate Association to investigate the matter of increased water pressure, and which met on Saturday with Charles Hermany, chief engineer and superintendent of the Louisville Water Company, is ready with its report, which is in the hands of Ambrose Bruner, and will be presented at a meeting of the Real Estate Association, to be called for the latter part of this week.

In speaking yesterday of the committee's findings, Mr. Bruner said that the committee was appointed principally for the purpose of considering the necessity or advisability of adopting regulators and other devices tended to reduce the water pressure. In summing up his personal observations, Mr. Bruner said that he believed there was a whole lot of unnecessary scare over the matter, which had been increased by plumbers and those interested in the sale of pressure reducers.

In general, Mr. Bruner said, that he did not believe the installation of valves or regulators was necessary. In order to make a more thorough investigation, he said that he intended to go to Indianapolis to-day to confer with the water officials of that city. There, he said, the normal water pressure is seventy-five pounds to the square inch, and when an alarm of fire was sounded it immediately was increased to 150 pounds in order to assist the fire department. He desires particularly to ascertain what effect the suddenly increased pressure has on the pipes in that city.

A harvest has been reaped in the past few weeks by those interested in the sale of pressure reducers, said Mr. Bruner. A well-known citizen who owns several houses in the Crescent Hill section informed him on Sunday that he had regulators installed on each piece of property. Mr. Bruner said that he told him regulators were entirely unnecessary in his section, for when the additional pressure was turned on it would be the same in Crescent Hill as it now is in the downtown section of Louisville. The property owner said that he did not know this, and that he ordered the regulators put in at the suggestion of his plumber, who predicted much damage from the extra pressure unless this was done.

"I don't expect to see much damage result in any section of the city from the increased pressure," said Mr. Bruner. "Of course, there are some old, antiquated pipes that will have to come out, and if they are not attended to there will be some bursting. Most of the plumbing in Louisville, however, has been done with the galvanized iron piping, and should easily withstand the extra pressure."

FOR MIDWINTER RALLY

PROGRAMME ISSUED BY BAPTIST YOUNG PEOPLE'S UNIONS.

Four Five-Minute Talks and Address By the Rev. W. O. Carver Announced For Next Friday.

The programme for the midwinter rally of the Baptist Young People's Unions of Louisville and the towns in its vicinity has been prepared and announced. The services will be held at Calvary Baptist church, Eighteenth and Prentice streets, at 8 o'clock next Friday night. Four five-minute addresses will precede the address of the evening which will be made by the Rev. W. O. Carver, D. D., who is well known as a speaker of power. His subject has not been given out. The programme has recently been prepared by the officers of the city organization, who are J. H. Chandler, president; R. T. DeSpain, vice president; Boyce Watkins, secretary, and Miss Cora Hildebrand, treasurer.

The programme for the services is as follows:

Song .... By Congregation
Invocation .... Rev. E. G. Vick
Scripture Reading .... Rev. W. H. Hamlet, D. D.
Prayer .... Rev. Forrest Maddox
Song .... By Choir
Announcements, roll call and responses.
Chorus .... By Choir
Adresses—Five minutes each.
Subject: "The Young People and the Coming Revival."
1. "What?" .... W. M. Acuff Broadway Union.
2. "Why?" .... B. Manly Stovall Walnut-street Union.
3. "How?" ..Charles F. Anderson, M. D. Calvary Union.
4. "When?" .... H. L. Taylor Twenty-sixth and Market Union.
Song .... Seminary Quartet
Address ......Rev. W. O. Carver, D. D.
Song .... By Choir
Collection.
Benediction .... Rev. U. A. Ransom

NOW READY TO RECEIVE WASHINGTON COUNTY CROP.

Burley Tobacco Growers' Organization In Good Condition—Will Build Warehouse.

Springfield, Ky., Jan. 28.—[Special.]—The Washington county organization is now ready to receive and handle the tobacco of this county and as it is delivered, advance 50 per cent. on it, as recommended by the Burley Tobacco Society, organized at Winchester. The local banks are readily advancing the money to aid the growers. The Washington county organization is now receiving about 25,000 pounds each day, and will handle all of the crop of 1906 in temporary warehouses.

Permanent warehouses will be constructed on the railroad during this spring. In these the crop of 1907 and all future crops will be housed on strictly business principles.

The Washington county growers are jubilant and feel that in a short time their organization will be so perfected that hereafter they will have no trouble in disposing of their tobacco at fair prices. The Washington county society has employed W. H. Wire, of Lexington, to grade the crop. Mr. Wire is an expert on the subject of tobacco. Two thousand two hundred and nienty acres out of 3,000 of the 1906 crop has been pledged, and the farmers are all signing their tobacco.

NEW CORPORATIONS FILE ARTICLES IN FRANKFORT.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 28.—[Special.]—Incorporation articles were to-day filed in Department of Secretary of State as follows:

Southern Lead and Zinc Company, of Jefferson county, with $50,000 capital stock. The incorporators are Joseph Huffaker, R. W. Bingham and John Drescher, of Louisville.

Equity Warehouse Company, of Mercer county, with $15,000 capital stock. The incorporators are Glave Goddard, H. C. Smith, W. B. Lowe and J. H. Moore, of Harrodsburg.

Farmers' Hardware and Grocery Company, of Barren county, with $12,000 capital stock. The incorporators are J. S. Wells, Sam Sherfey and Charles Powell, of Glasgow.

City Laundry Company, of Warren county, with $5,000 capital stock. The incorporators are A. H. and H. P. Hize and Henry Ferguson, of Bowling Green.

Williams Mines Amusement Company, of Ohio county, with $1,200 capital stock. The incorporators are H. R. Barnard, M. M. Bardwell, Jr., and J. O. McKinney, of McHenry.

Reid Amusement Company, of Hickman county, with $500 capital stock. The incorporators are E. E. Reid, W. A. Craig and Daisy Reid Craig, of Clinton.

Amended articles were filed by the Norman Lumber Company, of Jefferson county, extending its corporate life with $50,000 capital stock.

VANDERBILT BUYS OUT COLORED NEIGHBOR.

Knoxville, Tenn., Jan. 28.—A special from Asheville, N. C., says George W. Vanderbilt has just purchased for $2,000 six acres of land and a log cabin from Charles C. Collins, colored. When Biltmore was first established the negro declined to sell to Mr. Vanderbilt for what the latter considered a reasonable figure, though it is said Mr. Vanderbilt offered him $8,500, and the negro contended for $10,000. The property was practically surrounded by the Biltmore estate, of which it now becomes a part. Collins has moved to Pittsburg.

TOWBOAT GOES DOWN IN GREEN RIVER.

Evansville, Ind., Jan. 28.—[Special.]—The towboat J. M. Bowell, owned by Capt. Charles McNutt, of Owensboro, Ky., sank in upper Green river to-day, four miles this side of Mammoth Cave, Ky. in fourteen feet of water. An effort will be made to raise the boat.

CHINA'S BOYCOTT

Has Had Nothing To Do With Decreasing Trade.

INTERESTING REPORT FROM CONSUL GENERAL RODGERS.

ASCRIBES PRESENT CONDITIONS TO JAPANESE WAR.

NOTES GAIN IN SOME LINES.

Washington, Jan. 28. — In a special report to the State Department on the subject of the trade relations between the United States and China, Consul General James L. Rodgers, at Shanghai, states that the boycott has had nothing to do with the falling off of trade. The subject was deemed to be one of such importance that the State Department to-day gave out the following statement regarding it:

Mr. Rodgers states definitely and positively that the boycott had nothing whatever to do with the present trade conditions as between China and America, with the single reservation that there may be some small and trivial boycott effect as to American flour entering China through Hong Kong.

Inquiry made by the Consul General has developed these facts: The surplus of cotton piece goods which remained after the close of the year 1905, and which was still further increased by the deliveries under contracts made in December, 1905, and January, 1906, has furnished the supply with which Shanghai and Northern China merchants have met the small and diminished demand from Manchuria, a region constituting the natural market for American cotton goods and where the boycott never existed. When the impediments to foreign trade in Manchuria, owing to Japanese war occupation and other causes connected therewith, were fully understood and appreciated in Shanghai in the early spring of 1906, it became certain that there would be a great shrinkage in imports, not only from America, but from other nations. To the commercial situation in Manchuria was added that of all Northern China and especially the Yangtse valley, where the surplus goods of all kinds, imported principally by speculators who hoped to run the blockade in the North, were worked off at prices favorable to the Chinese, thus overstocking the country for a time when the Chinese, through crop failures and high prices, had little money for luxuries or even necessities.

Present-day investigation, says the Consul General, discloses that the trade of England with China through Shanghai is in the same proportion as the American, and such is understood to be the rule with the other commercial nations. And yet, in some things, particularly metals and machinery, America has gained.

As a further instance to show the absurdity of the statement as to the boycott effect on trade, Mr. Rodgers cites the report that the Standard Oil Company in China will have the largest year's business in its history. Although this conclusion, he says, is brought about by the high price of silver which has obtained, thus enabling large gains in the conversion, it is understood that the volume of business done by the company was greater, yet American kerosene was the chief object of attack during the boycott period.

Mr. Rodgers states that under the most favorable conditions from now on, it will take many months to restore normal conditions of trade from those of and subsequent to the war in Manchuria.

Say There Is No Combine.

New York, Jan. 28.—Representatives of some of the large copper producing companies having offices in this city declared to-day that there was no truth in the allegation made to Attorney General Bonaparte by the Northwestern Metal Dealers' Association to the effect that copper is being withheld from the market by a combination of the producers. They denied that there was any such combination, and declared that the situation is a natural one.

Board of Trade Indicted.

Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 28.—The Fulton county grand jury to-day returned indictments against the managers and employes of the Board of Trade, the Commercial Exchange and the brokerage offices of C. N. Anderson, charging them with violation of the Boykin antibucketshop law.

MILLIONS STARVING

FAMINE IN CHINA HAS REACHED ENORMOUS PROPORTIONS.

Consul Rodgers Says Conditions Will Have Great Effect On Foreign Interests.

Washington, Jan. 28.—Mail reports from American Consular officers in China which reached the State Department to-day regarding the famine and resulting conditions, still further confirm the stories of suffering and hardship among the people in the districts affected. In fact, Consul Haynes, at Nanking, says that the famine is ten times worse than anything known in that part of the Empire for forty years. The Chinese officials admit their inability to cope with the situation.

The Government is trying to help the starving people to keep their cattle, and to this end is taking their oxen and buffaloes in pawn for two taels each, keeping them thus until next spring, when it will return them. Consul Haynes declares that whatever aid may be extended by this Government in the present crisis will certainly do much to dispel the ill feeling recently aroused by the boycott, the Exclusion Act, etc.

Consul General Rodgers, at Shanghai, says an inquiry which he has made through entirely private sources gives the general conclusion that the famine by March 1 will be regarded as severe, and perhaps more so than that of 1878, by which it is thought 10,000,000 lives were lost.

Mr. Rodgers concludes: "My deliberate opinion is that the next few months will see the development of dangerous things in this part of China, and that such conditions and circumstances will have a great effect upon foreign interests, political as well as commercial."

On Tour of Inspection.

W. H. Tayloe, general passenger agent of the Southern railway, whose headquarters are in Washington, was in Louisville yesterday and paid a visit to the local offices of the company. Mr. Tayloe is on an official tour of the system and left last night for St. Louis.

London Wool Sales.

London, Jan. 28.—A good selection of 11,067 bales was offered at the wool sales to-day. Scoured sold quickly. Superior greasies were taken by home and American buyers at 1s 5½d. Superior greasy lambs realized the highest prices of the series. Americans paying 1s ½d for West Australian greasy fleece and 1s 2d for New Zealand half-breeds. Following are the sales in detail:

New South Wales, 1,100 bales; scoured 1s 4d @1s 9d; greasy 6d@1s 2½d.

Queensland, 900 bales; scoured 1s 6d@1s 9½d; greasy 10d@1s ½d.

Victoria, 3,600 bales; scoured 1s ½d@2s 5d; greasy 7½d@1s 7½d.

South Australia, 200 bales; greasy 8½d@1s 1½d.

West Australia, 500 bales; greasy 7½d@1s ½d.

New Zealand, 4,500 bales; scoured 1s 2d@1s 8½d; greasy 7½d@1s 2d.

Punta Arenas, 100 bales; greasy 8@9d.

Oil Quotations.

Oil City, Jan. 28.—Credit balances $1.58; runs 152,258 bbls., average 104,755; shipments 214,817, average 150,160.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

MONETARY.

Monday Evening, Jan. 28.—Rates for call money in the New York market were steady to-day, ranging between 2½ and 4 per cent., with the ruling rate 3¾. Rates for time money advanced, quotations being 5¼ per cent. for sixty days, 5½ for ninety days and six months. The local situation was unchanged. Rates were quoted at 5 to 6 per cent. The borrowing demand was good.

New York exchange was quoted at par.

The report of the Clearing-house to-day was as follows:

Day's clearing	$2,326,442
Balance	279,198

The local market was dormant again to-day. Transactions were few in number and small in volume. Rochester Railway and Light 5s sold at the Stock Exchange at 99¾ and interest and East St. Louis and Suburban preferred at 82. Louisville and Eastern common was strong, being wanted at 18, with 20 asked. The preferred was 74¾ bid and 75 asked. In the outside list St. Louis United Railways common was active and lower. Kansas City Railway and Light common was easier. Puget Sound Electric common was quiet and unchanged.

At the Stock Exchange East St. Louis and Suburban preferred was fifty shares offered at 83, 82 bid for fifty and sold and 82¼ bid for five and sold. Louisville and Eastern common was 17 bid for ten shares, 17½ bid for twenty, 18 bid for ten and ten offered at 20. The preferred was 74¾ bid and 75 asked for ten shares. Ten shares of Rochester Railway preferred were offered at 99¼. Ten shares of Toledo were offered at 28¾ and 100 at 29. For eight shares of Louisville Tobacco Warehouse common 67¼ was bid. Ten shares of New Galt House common were offered at 46. Rochester Railway and Light 5s were 99¾ and interest bid for $1,000 and sold. $1,000 offered at par and 99¾ bid for three $500. Springfield Railway and Light 5s were offered at 96¼ and interest. Louisville Home Telephone 5s were offered $1,000 at 81½ and interest and $1,000 at 81¾.

St. Louis United Railways common opened in St. Louis at 42¼ and sold down to 41⅛, at the morning session, and at the afternoon session continued to sag, closing at 40¾ bid and 41 asked. The preferred was easier, closing at 76 bid and 76½ asked. The 4 per cent. bonds were 84⅝ to 84⅞. Kansas City Railway and Light common closed in Chicago at 64 bid and 64½ asked against 64½ to 65 at the opening. L. and N. unified 4s were quoted in New York at 100⅝ to 101 and the collateral trust 4s at 97½ to 98. Three hundred shares of Giroux sold at 9½ to 9¾. Crucible Steel common closed at 11¼ to 11⅜.

The following are the latest bid and asked prices made for securities on the Stock Exchange:

Bonds.

	Bid.	Asked
Birmingham Ry. and Light 4½s.	90	92
Chattanooga Railway 5s	*99	100
City 5s, old L., 1923	*106	109
City 4s, imp., 1923	*102	103
City 4s, imp., 1928	*103¾	104½
City 4s, gold, 1937	*103½	104½
City 3½s, gold, 1910	*102¼	...
City 3½s, gold, 1943	...	*98¼
City 3½s, gold, 1943	...	*98¼
City 3½s, gold, 1943	...	*98¼
City 3s, gold, 1941	...	*87½
Dallas Electric 5s	...	*97½
East St. Louis and Suburban 5s	...	*100
Fayette Home Telephone 5s	*70	82
Houston Electric 5s	...	*99
Knoxville Ry. and Light 5s	*94¼	95
Louisville St. Ry. 5s	*110½	111
Louisville St. Ry. 4½s	*103	104¼
L., H. and St. L. first mor. 5s	*109	109¼
Louisville Home Telephone 5s	...	*81½
Memphis St. Ry. 5s	...	100
Nashville Ry. and Light 5s	100¾	101½
New Orleans Ry. and Light 4½s.	86¾	87½
New Albany St. Ry. 5s	...	*99
Pascagoula St. Ry. and P. 5s	*94	...
Paducah Trac. and Light 5s	...	*97
Peoria Light 5s	...	*98
Rochester Ry. and Light 5s	*99¾	100
Springfield Ry. and Light 5s	*95¾	96½
St. Joseph Ry., L., H. and P. 5s.	*100¾	102
Seattle Electric Railway 5s	*104¾	107
Savannah Electric 5s	...	*99
Wash., Alex. and Mt. Vernon 5s.	*96¼	102
West Penn Rys. 5s	...	*98

*Sells with interest.

Stocks.

American National Bank	147	148
Bank of Commerce	...	200
Bourbon Stock Yards	100	100¼
B. F. Avery & Sons com.	100	102
B. F. Avery & Sons pref.	103	108
Birmingham Ry. and Light com.	97½	98¾
Birmingham Ry. and Light pref.	102¾	104¼
Citizens' National Bank	210	225
Columbia Trust Co.	...	140
Central Home Telephone	15	16
Chattanooga Railway com.	...	41
Chattanooga Railway pref.	...	82
Col'bus, Delaware & Marion Ry.	...	43
Dallas Electric com.	35	44
Dallas Electric pref.	...	75
E. St. Louis and Suburban com.	56¾	57½
E. St. Louis and Suburban pref.	...	83
Evansville Light com.	47½	48¼
Evansville Light pref.	92	92¾
First National Bank	...	150
Fidelity Trust Co.	...	358½
Fayette Home Telephone	27	27¼
Federal Chemical com.	...	62
Federal Chemical pref.	...	96¼
German Bank	385	...
German Insurance Bank	385	425
German Security Bank	174	177
Grand Rapids Ry. com.	...	74
Grand Rapids Ry. pref.	...	90
Houston Electric com.	...	...
Houston Electric pref.	...	92¼
Kentucky Wagon Works	158¾	165
Knoxville Ry. and Light com.	54	57¼
Knoxville Ry. and Light pref.	95	97
Louisville and Eastern com.	18	20
Louisville and Eastern pref.	74¾	75
Louisville National Banking Co.	...	148
Louisville Trust Co.	170	188
Louisville Title Co.	95	100
Louisville Bridge stock	147	155
Louisville Gas Co.	139	141
Louisville Heating com.	57½	58½
Louisville Heating pref.	...	89
Louisville Home Telephone	50	53
Louisville Tob. W. H. Co. com.	...	†70
Louisville Tob. W. H. Co. pref.	124½	...
Louisville Traction com.	129¼	131
Louisville Traction pref.	125	125¾
Lexington and Interurban Rys.	...	15
Mayfield Woolen Mills com.	...	...
Mayfield Woolen Mills pref.	...	103
Michigan Light com.	85	90¼
Michigan Light pref.	...	101
Merchants' Ice and Cold Storage.	95½	97
Memphis St. Ry. com.	68	75
Memphis St. Ry. pref.	80	82¼
National Bank of Kentucky	198	198¾
Nashville Ry. and Light com.	35¾	40
Nashville Ry. and Light pref.	75	78
New Albany St. Ry. pref.	85	...
New Galt House com.	...	46
New Galt House pref.	100	110
New Orleans Ry. and Light com.	31¾	31⅞
New Orleans Ry. and Light pref.	77	78¾
Northern Texas Electric com.	35	40
Northern Texas Electric pref.	83	85
Norfolk Railway and Light	17	18¼
Paducah Trac. and Light com.	...	27¾
Paducah Trac. and Light pref.	...	75
Peoria Light com.	46	48
Peoria Light pref.	90¼	90¾
Rochester Ry. and Light pref.	92½	92¾
Rochester Railway pref.	98½	99¼
Springfield Ry. and Light	77½	81
St. Joseph L., H. and P. com.	49¾	52¼
St. Joseph L., H. and P. pref.	...	88
Southern National Bank	148	150¼
Stock Yards Bank	125	127
Seelbach Realty com.	95	...
Seelbach Realty pref.	...	...
Seattle Electric com.	94¼	95¼
Seattle Electric pref.	101	103
Savannah Electric com.	...	24
Savannah Electric pref.	87	87¾
Third National Bank	107½	...
Turner, Day & Woolworth com.	...	116
Turner, Day & Woolworth pref.	...	122
Toledo Railways and Light	...	28¾
Union National Bank	229	232
United States Trust Co.	131	131½
United Railways Invest. com.	58¾	59
United Railways Invest. pref.	68½	69¾
Wash., Alex. and Mt. Vernon	57	60
Western National Bank	88	90
West Penn Rys. com.	38	39½
West Penn Rys. pref.	...	75

Stock Exchange Sales.

The following were the sales at to-day's session of the Stock Exchange:

$1,000 Rochester Ry. and Light 5s....... *99¾
50 shares E. St. Louis and Sub. pfd. 82
5 shares E. St. Louis and Sub. pfd. 82¼

*And interest.

For the first half of the fiscal year of the Aurora, Elgin and Chicago Railroad Company, ended December 31, 1906, gross earnings gained 9 per cent., operating expenses increased nearly 10 per cent. and net earnings increased 8 per cent. Notwithstanding the expansion in fixed charges due to the increased bond issue, surplus gained over 10 per cent. The statement of December and six months is as follows:

	Dec., 1906.	Increase.
Gross receipts	$100,547.30	$9,239.00
Operating expenses	56,913.04	5,786.84
Net earnings	43,634.26	3,452.91
Total int. chg. and tax	26,186.10	1,731.06
Surplus	17,448.16	1,765.85
Six months ending December 31:		
Gross receipts	$700,069.65	$67,896.58
Operating expenses	363,800.00	39,008.94
Net earnings	336,268.66	28,887.62
Total int. chg. and tax	156,695.13	10,051.92
Surplus	179,593.53	18,835.70

T. B. Macauley, a director of the Illinois Traction Company, after a trip over all the lines of the company, says: "The gross revenue of the entire system for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1906, will be in excess of $3,000,000, and for the current year it is expected it will be in excess of $4,000,000. The directors propose building a number of extensions during the coming year, but it has been decided that they shall be paid for either out of current earnings or by an issue of bonds which have already been financed. There will not be any further issue of preferred stocks for a year at least. The directors have under consideration the erection of a bridge across the Mississippi river at St. Louis that will enable the Illinois Traction to have an entrance into the heart of St. Louis."

During the year ended December 31, 1906, the United Railways Company, of St. Louis, made a better record from the standpoint of operation than it did the previous year. The earnings were increased to a greater extent than were the operating expenses, while the percentage of operating expenses to gross earnings was 1.64 less than it was for 1905. As a result the surplus for the year was largely increased. The actual and percentage increase in the items of the income account for 1906 over 1905 were as follows:

	—Increases.— Amt.	Pct.
Gross income	$683,307	8.10
Operating expenses	209,074	4.74
Net earnings	474,183	11.81
Charges and depreciation	29,481	.86
Other income	3,025	10.18
Surplus	447,728	59.40

The percentage of gross of operating expenses, net earnings, charges and surplus for 1906 and 1905 compare as follows:

	—1906.— Amt.	Pct.	—1905.— Amt.	Pct.
Gross	$9,113,632	.....	$8,430,315	.....
Op. expenses	4,623,020	50.73	4,414,865	52.37
Net	4,480,612	49.27	4,015,449	47.63
Charges and depreciation	3,320,800	36.44	3,201,418	38.04
Surplus	1,201,460	13.18	768,732	8.92

The pamphlet report of the North American Company for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1906, has been issued. President C. W. Wetmore, in his statement to stockholders, calls attention to the fact that the company owns stocks of par value of $48,818,897. The dividends received during the fiscal year were derived from stocks of the par value of $18,743,872. No distribution has yet been made of the surplus earnings pertaining to the remaining stocks—$27,075,025 par value. In explanation as to why the North American Company received no dividends from such a large portion of its stockholdings in other companies during the past year, the report says: "While the net income of the electric railway, light and gas companies in which the North American Company is interested, for the year 1906, after the payment of all dividends, was $1,195,066 (of which upon distribution the North American Company would be entitled to 82.2 per cent.) it was deemed best not to distribute any part thereof, for the reason that the companies are all engaged in construction and development work, and the financial conditions, prevailing especially during the last six months of the year, have not been favorable for the sale of their interest-bearing obligations, which, as described in the last annual report, have been created to provide for the capital requirements."

President Wetmore directs attention to the purchase by the United Railways Company, of St. Louis, of the St. Louis and Suburban Railway Company, for which it paid $4,000,000, par value, of United Railways Company preferred stock held in the treasury, which stock, however, is not to be entitled to dividends until after January 15, 1908. It also assumes the indebtedness of the Suburban company. By this purchase, the trackage of the United Railways Company has been increased 105.82 miles (41.21 in the city of St. Louis and 64.61 in the county of St. Louis), which makes its total trackage 456.64 miles, of which 350.59 miles is within the city limits and 106.05 miles outside of the city. It has attained an additional east and west trunk line running through the best part of the city, and through the business center; a line built on private right of way from the city limits half way to the business center, two additional crosstown lines and suburban lines, which extend to the western section of St. Louis county, and connect all of the important suburban towns and villages. The United Railways Company, of St. Louis, has constructed extensive shops, adapted to the construction as well as the repair of cars and their equipment, and has reconstructed, according to the highest standard, about twenty-five miles of track, and has otherwise improved its facilities.

The report refers to purchases of additional properties during the year which included the St. Louis County Gas Company, organized for the purpose of supplying gas to the suburban territory surrounding the city of St. Louis and with power to extend throughout the entire county. The North American Company subscribed at par for the entire $300,000 capital stock of this company, and paid for the same in cash during the year. The new waterside plant of the Union Electric Light and Power Company, of St. Louis, has been completed, and the company is now in a position to supply not only the present demand for electric current, but also the probable growth for several years, without further additions to its generating capacity.

Under a Portland, Ore., date, the Cleveland Finance prints the following: "Hundreds of shares of stock, both common and preferred, of the Portland (Ore.) Railway, Light and Power Company are held in Ohio, and the owners of these will be interested in a letter received from a high official of the company, who says that there are no local troubles whatever in Portland and that estimates made of the earnings of the company for 1907 show that at least 6 per cent. will be earned for the common stock. For some time the stocks have been inactive on the local exchange, but it is believed there will be a movement in them soon."

When the Detroit United Railway secures the Detroit, Ypsilanti, Ann Arbor and Jackson railroad it is said that $4,000,000 in bonds will be issued. Of these $2,000,000 will be set aside to retire underlying liens and the balance used for betterments and extensions. The stockholders of the Detroit United meet February 5 to ratify the agreement of purchase.

By vote of the stockholders of the Lexington and Interurban Railways Company, at a meeting held on January 7, the charter was amended so as to permit the issue at the discretion of the board of $1,000,000 8 per cent. preferred stock, cumulative from January 1, 1908, with preference as to assets in case of liquidation, subject to redemption at the company's option after three years at $60 per share (par $50) and accrued interest, and convertible at option of holder, share for share, for common stock. Of such preferred stock, 10,000 shares of the par value of $500,000 shall not be issued or sold at a price less than $55 per share. The issue of $500,000 of said preferred stock has been authorized by the board of directors.

The International Railway Company, of Buffalo, has made a vigorous protest against the $200,000 assessment placed upon its personal property within the city limits of Buffalo. The company affirms that its various properties are assessed at nearly $9,000,000, or more than they can justly be assessed. This $9,000,000 includes its franchises, its real estate and its personal property. On its franchises alone the State Tax Commissioners have increased the assessment about $2,000,000 over last year's figures.

On its real estate the Buffalo assessors have placed an increase of about $150,000, bringing the total assessment on this class of the company's property nearly up to $1,000,000. But the company is not kicking on this. But when it comes to the $200,000 assessment which the assessors have placed against them under the head of personal property, on top of the $2,000,000 increase fixed by the State Commission, it raises a decided objection, claiming that under the law it is not subject to this assessment. It has filed an affidavit to that effect.

Mayor Beardsley, of Kansas City, Mo., has proposed a solution of the long-discussed viaduct to the West Bottoms. The Mayor's proposition is that the Rock Island railroad pay $200,000—which it has agreed to do—the Metropolitan Street Railway Company pay $235,000 and the city $223,000; the Metropolitan to advance the city's share and to be reimbursed in four semi-annual installments out of the revenue it pays the city in lieu of taxes. This total of $658,000 would pay for a viaduct for street cars and wagons from the bluff to Liberty or Hickory street. The Metropolitan would then build its own tunnel through the bluff and the city would build wagon roads on the face of the bluff to connect with the viaduct.

The Metropolitan Street Railway Company is a subsidiary of the Kansas City Railway and Light Company.

WALL STREET BRIEFS.

Americans in London steady, mostly above parity.

London settlement begins Tuesday, and trading there after midday will be for new account.

Great Northern does not operate under Manitoba charter, and threat of forfeit not so serious as supposed.

Increasing activity reported in all branches of iron and steel.

Weather helping United States Rubber earnings.

National City Bank shows largest decrease in cash in bank statement.

Return of cash from interior very slow for this time of year.

Ten roads for the third week of January

show an averag[e] increase of 6.59 per cent.

Steel Corporation advances price of galvanized sheet $2 a ton.

Iowa Central total net increase for December $11,477.

Twelve Industrials declined Saturday .28 per cent.

Twenty active Railroads declined Saturday .40 per cent.

Louisville and Nashville for third week of January gross earnings increased $13,495; since July 1 gross increased $2,977,950.

Southern Railway for third week January gross decreased $37,826; since July 1 gross increased $1,772,795.

MARKET LETTERS.

New York.—There was some liquidation of small accounts during the morning hours, but the short covering demand was sufficient to take care of these offerings, and the market was fairly firm until after noon. In the later trading it seems evident that the stocks supplied were largely pool holdings, and it now appears probable that there will be more liquidation of similar character. Some of these pools have been loaded with stocks for the last six months or more and the high rates for money have made the burden rather irksome. Although call money has been easy for some days, there has been but little reduction in time rates, and the prospect for really cheap money is not at all bright. The pools were unable to sell out at the higher prices, and it looks now as if they would be forced to lighten their loads at the lower figures. It is quite possible this is the reason why the financial powers have not been disposed to aggressive bull action. In the end they will take all the stocks, but only as they are offered. It is not likely that they will bid for them. There is no doubt that very many stocks are bargains at present prices, but there is a possibility that they may go some lower before returning to their proper levels.—(A. O. Brown & Co. to Hunt, Bridgeford & Co.

New York.—Stocks broke sharply in the late trading, closing at the bottom for most active issues. The breaks in United States Steel, Reading and the Harriman stocks had much to do with undermining others. There was absence of buying power, which was significant. We feel that the growth of legislative and court movements against corporations is largely responsible for the apathy of the public for a good deal of this. Under the circumstances we cannot advise purchases of stocks until the market becomes more settled. It will not always go down, but it is a time to use great caution in making investments. It may be assumed that financial interests in due time will put in support, for the market has a sentimental effect on public opinion, and the men who are floating the large issues of notes must do something to prevent continuance of public apathy. The general view is that there was more or less short selling this afternoon. A once active operator was reported as again in the harness. But the principal selling was of long stock.—(C. I. Hudson & Co. to S. C. Henning & Co.

New York.—The market to-day broke through the low levels made a week ago and discouragement and pessimism reign supreme. The larger banking interests apparently do not want to step in and furnish organized support, as they are disgusted at the constant operations to all business enterprises by our legislators, both State and national, and they consequently prefer to hold aloof and let the market drift and work out its own salvation. Undoubtedly a great deal of the trading on the floor is merely one bear trader selling to another, but the opposition offered to these operations is so slight that prices constantly work lower. Although the break to-day was not a violent one, nearly everything on the list is a point or more below the closing of Saturday. Appearances at present certainly seem to indicate a lower level of values.—(Post & Flagg to John W. & D. S. Green.

New York.—The market closed active and weak, practically at low point of the day. Some little show of strength was in evidence early, but this quickly petered out, prices thereafter being under severe pressure. Action of the market from the standpoint of a bull is certainly most discouraging. Notwithstanding the liquidation we have passed through since January 1, the market at the close to-night seems just as weak and as likely to dip for lower prices as at any time since liquidation set in in the high-priced securities. As we said Saturday, the right kind of buying, even on the reaction, is not forthcoming, and until it does appear that the big men are a unit in supporting the market, would take advantage of the natural reactions to sell long stocks.—(W. L. Lyons & Co.

New York.—Liquidation, bear raids and lack of support caused the market to break heavily this afternoon. The larger interests in Wall street, who usually protect prices, seem disgusted with legislative attacks on corporate interests and let the market take care of itself. The bears so far have met no opposition, and their success has been made possible by the attitude of the larger interests, who seem to want an object lesson in Wall street. James R. Keene is credited with being very active on the bear side and his following is enormous, too many for safety, we should think. Union Pacific, Steel and Amalgamated Copper have been the weak features. The finding of the Interstate Commerce Commission against the Standard Oil Company undoubtedly had a bad effect. The close was weak at the lowest prices of the day, with liquidation in progress. Many new low levels were reached on this movement.—(E. & C. Randolph to E. E. Paine & Co.

New York.—Although the market opened steady, the gains were slight and there was resumed further selling of the entire list. There did not seem to be much support in the active issues. After the early selling had ceased prices became very dull, but there was no rally of consequence. The Steel issues, which opened slightly better, soon declined on bear hammering, while the Copper stocks were under pressure nearly all day. There was an early attack on L. and N., which brought this stock down several points. The Pennsylvania and New York Central as well as the Interboro issues were used by the bears to influence liquidation in the entire list. The Interstate Commerce Commission's report on the Standard Oil monopoly was a disturbing factor, and tended to create more or less of a bearish sentiment. The absolute lack of support on the part of the high-priced stocks resulted in a further drive on the part of the bear contingent in the afternoon session. Copper, Southern Pacific, Union Pacific and St. Paul were the special targets of attack. In fact, there was considerable long stock for sale on the market. Prices did not show very much rallying power and the close was heavy.—(J. S. Bache & Co. to Washington Flexner & Co.

New York.—The market closed nervous and weak. There was a great deal of short selling, but at the same time liquidation was in force. The bear party is in control, and until the larger interests come in and support the market we can only expect continued drives at prices.—(Kelley, Miller & Co. to Almstedt Bros.

New York.—Another day of liquidation from start to finish, losses running anywhere from 1 to 5 points. Each day seems to bring with it another investigation craze or some reports as to the outcome of the same. The Interstate Commerce Commission presented its compliments to the Standard Oil Company in the shape of a report to Congress that may become famous for the lack of something further bad that they might have said. Fraud, bribery and corruption are laid at their doors. All kinds of legislation throughout the country is simply demoralizing confidence. Europe keeps selling and our speculative holders naturally do the same, as their accounts are impaired. It is to be hoped that this loss of confidence will not spread to the investors. The affair has gone so far, however, that it is doubtful if anything can be done to stem the tide, and it will simply have to exhaust itself. Meantime we can't believe otherwise than that stocks are a sale on any rallies.—(Miller & Co. to John L. Dunlap.

STOCK MARKET REVIEW.

New York, Jan. 28.—Money on call steady at 2½@4 per cent.; ruling rate 3¾; closing bid 2; offered at 2½; time loans dull and strong; 60 days 5¼; 90 days 5½; six months 5½; prime mercantile paper 5¾@6¼. Sterling exchange weak, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.8535@4.8540 for demand and at $4.8120@4.8125 for 60-day bills; posted rates $4.82½ and $4.86½; commercial bills $4.80⅝@4.80¾. Bar silver 68¾c. Mexican dollars 52¾c. Government bonds strong. Railroad bonds irregular.

The decline in prices of securities was resumed in the stock market to-day after a period of desultory resistance during the early hours of the Stock Exchange session. The in-different demand which became manifest at any rise in prices and the apprehension that additional liquidation remained to be effected, prompted the renewed selling of the market by professional operators. There were evidences of liquidation here and there to confirm them in their attitude toward the market. As a motive for the selling much was made by the sellers themselves of the report of the Interstate Commission embodying the results of its investigation of the Standard Oil Company and transmitted to Congress. The substance of the report was not unknown to Wall street any more than was the similar report transmitted last week on the Eastern coal-carrying railroads, but the publication of the reports made an impression on the financial sentiment as a cumulative evidence of the scope of the Government activities against corporation abuses. This influence was supplemented also by the circulation of rumors of further recommendations to be expected from the President looking to an extension of the Commission's inquiry into railroad properties.

The prominence in public affairs which the pursuit of corporations has attained is given large responsibility in the opinion of the financial world for the difficulty in finding a market for new capital issues. It is felt that if adequate capital is not forthcoming the march of industrial progress must be checked. The extensive sale of temporary note issues resorted to by the railroads at high interest rates is understood to be for the completion of works entered on which would involve sacrifices in the abandonment and the impression is growing that enterprises for increase of facilities beyond will be curtailed as far as possible while such rates must be paid for money to carry them on.

The abandonment or curtailment of works of improvement on a large scale would be necessarily an important element in reducing employment of labor and demand for materials of construction which might have a determining influence in the turn of the industrial tide toward reaction. There were minor incidents in the day's events to keep this point in view prominent, such as reports that the course of the iron market indicated that the cream was off the iron and steel trade, or the receipt of statements of railroad net earnings for December showing a uniform tendency toward decrease from last year's level, owing to the large increases in operating expenses. Quite positive assertions were in circulation that a decision had been rendered against any increase in the dividend on United States Steel at to-morrow's meeting of directors.

Rates for time money advanced again to-day. Government fiscal operations are against the money market again, the Subtreasury having already absorbed $2,482,000 on the new banking week. Discounts hardened also in London in spite of large gains in cash by the Bank of England. The completion of the stock market settlement this week in London is a source of heavy money requirements and of some anxiety regarding the market position in Americans.

The decline gathered force as it progressed and the closing was very weak and active.

Bank Clearings.

St. Louis, Jan. 28.—(Special.)—Clearings $10,949,776; balances $607,412. Collateral loans 5½ per cent. New York exchange 10c premium bid, 20c premium asked.

Boston, Jan. 28.—(Special.)—Clearing-house exchanges: In Boston $17,686,028; in New York $175,956,596. New York funds sold at 12½c discount.

Chicago, Jan. 28.—(Special.)—Clearings $31,078,004; balances $3,055,614. New York exchange 10c discount. Local time money 6@6½ per cent.

Cincinnati, Jan. 28.—(Special.)—Clearings $4,739,750. Collateral loans 4½@5 per cent. New York ehxacnge par.

New Orleans, Jan. 28.—Clearings $3,013,196. New York exchange $1 premium; commercial paper 7@8 per cent.

STOCK QUOTATIONS.

	Sales.	Highest.	Lowest.	Cl'sg Bid.
Adams Express	....	....	....	290
Amal. Copper	84,400	113	111⅛	111⅝
Am. Car & F'dry	1,500	43⅜	42⅜	42½
Do preferred	....	....	....	101½
Am'n Cotton Oil	....	....	....	30⅛
Do preferred	....	....	....	89
American Express	100	235½	235½	235
Am. H. and L. pf.	....	....	....	26⅜
Am. Ice Securities	100	83	86	83
Am'n Linseed Oil	....	....	....	17
Do preferred	....	....	....	33
Am'n Locomotive	1,408	72¼	71⅝	71½
Do preferred	400	111½	111½	111
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	12,900	146⅝	145	145
Do preferred	100	115½	115¾	115
Am. Sugar Ref'g	1,800	131¼	130½	130½
Am. Tob. pf. ctfs.	300	98¼	98	97½
Ana. Mining Co.	19,400	277	269½	270
Atchison	27,200	103⅜	101½	101½
Do preferred	1,100	100¼	100	100
Atl. Coast Line	8,000	123	120	120¼
B. and O.	2,600	116⅝	116	115⅝
Do preferred	100	94½	94½	98
Brooklyn Rapid T.	11,500	75⅝	74⅛	74⅜
Canadian Pacific	21,300	182⅝	180	180⅜
Central of N. J.	200	215	215	215
C. and O.	2,500	52	51	51
Chicago Gt. West.	400	16¼	16⅛	15⅞
C. and N. W.	1,900	187½	185½	185½
C., M. and St. P.	35,900	148¼	145⅝	145⅞
Chicago T. and T.	....	....	....	9
Do preferred	....	....	....	22
C., C., C. and St. L.	....	....	....	88
Col. Fuel and I.	8,100	51⅛	49	49⅜
Col. and Southern	600	36	35½	35½
Do 1st pref.	....	....	....	67
Do 2d pref.	....	....	....	55
Consolidated Gas	100	135½	135½	134½
Corn Prod. Ref'g	1,000	24½	23¾	23⅞
Do preferred	800	88½	87½	86½
Central Leather	300	37	36⅞	36½
Do preferred	100	101	101	100¼
Del. and Hudson	400	211	211	210
D., L. and W.	....	....	....	510
D. and R. G.	200	37⅝	37½	37½
Do preferred	100	81	81	81
Dist. Securities	1,600	71⅛	70½	70½
Erie	19,900	39	37½	37¼
Do 1st pref.	500	73⅝	72⅜	72¾
Do 2d pref.	400	62½	61½	61¼
Gen. Electric	800	160½	158	158
Gt. Northern pref.	4,000	166⅜	165	165
Hocking Valley	....	....	....	*126
Illinois Central	100	164	164	163
Internat'l Paper	200	17	17	17
Do preferred	400	80½	80	80
Internat'l Pump	....	....	....	35
Do preferred	....	....	....	78
Iowa Central	200	25⅜	25⅜	25
Do preferred	....	....	....	45
Interboro-Met.	14,100	36⅝	35	35¼
Do preferred	900	72½	72	72½
K. C. Southern	200	27	27	27
Do preferred	400	58¼	58	57½
L. and N.	6,800	137½	135	135¼
Mexican Central	3,100	23½	22½	22¾
Minn. and St. L.	300	57¼	57	56
M., St. P. & Sault Ste. Marie	100	117	117	115
Do preferred	300	147¼	146	145
Missouri Pacific	1,900	87	86⅛	86
M., K. and T.	3,600	37⅜	36½	36⅜
Do preferred	800	70¼	69⅜	69½
National Lead	1,100	70½	69½	69½
Nat. Ry. Mex. pf.	....	....	....	56⅛
N. Y. Central	10,600	127⅞	126¼	126½
N. Y., O. and W.	700	45	44⅜	44⅜
Norfolk and West.	1,000	87	84½	83
Do preferred	....	....	....	80
North American	400	84	83½	84
Northern Pacific	13,100	155	152⅜	152¼
Pacific Mail	300	37	36½	36½
Pennsylvania	46,300	13[illegible]	132¼	132¾
People's Gas	1,300	97	96	96
P., C., C. and St. L.	900	77	74	73
Pressed Steel Car	1,000	52⅜	50⅝	50⅜
Do preferred	....	....	....	99
Pullman Pal. Car	....	....	....	171
Reading	146,700	126⅛	123⅝	123⅜
Do 1st pref.	....	....	....	88
Do 2d pref.	....	....	....	88
Republic Steel	1,100	37	36½	36¼
Do preferred	400	98	97¾	97¼
Rock Island Co.	7,200	26⅛	26¼	26¾
Do preferred	....	....	....	59
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	....	....	....	43⅜
St. L. Southwest.	200	23⅝	23½	23
Do preferred	200	57	56½	56
Southern Pacific	46,500	93⅜	91⅞	92
Do preferred	100	117½	117½	117
Southern Railway	13,400	28¼	27⅞	27
Do preferred	100	86½	86½	85⅝
Sloss-Sh'ff'ld Steel	800	72	72	72
Tenn. Coal and I.	....	....	....	155
Texas and Pacific	1,600	33½	32½	32
T., St. L. and W.	100	33	33	30½
Do preferred	300	52½	52	51½
Union Pacific	79,300	173⅝	170⅞	171
Do preferred	....	....	....	92
U. S. Express	....	....	....	108
U. S. Realty	300	80	80	76
U. S. Rubber	2,500	49½	48½	48⅜
Do preferred	200	106	105¾	105¼
U. S. Steel	136,700	46¼	44¾	44⅜
Do preferred	8,200	105⅜	105	105¼
Va.-Car. Chemical	200	35	34⅜	34½
Do preferred	....	....	....	106
Wabash	300	17¼	16⅞	16½
Do preferred	500	34⅝	33½	33⅜
Wells-Fargo Exp.	....	....	....	275
West'house Elec.	100	150¼	150¼	150
Western Union	100	83½	83½	83
W. and L. E.	300	13	12⅝	12½
Wisconsin Central	300	23½	23	23
Do preferred	400	46½	46	46½

Total sales for the day, 1,047,200 shares.
*Offered.

BOND QUOTATIONS.

New York, Jan. 28.—Bonds were irregular. Total sales (par value), $1,570,000. U. S. bonds advanced ¼ per cent. on call.

The following are the closing quotations on Government bonds:

U. S. Bonds.

Refunding 2s, registered	105
Do coupon	105
3s, registered	102½
Do coupon	103
Old 4s, registered	101
Do coupon	101
New 4s, registered	129
Do coupon	130

Miscellaneous Bonds.

American Tobacco 4s	78⅞
American Tobacco 6s	110⅜
Atchison general 4s	101⅞
Do adjustment 4s	92½

NEW YORK BOND SALES

(Reported by John L. Dunlap.)

Am'n Ice deb. 6s.	
$4,000	88
Am'n Spirits 6s.	
$1,000	103⅝
Am'n Tobacco 4s.	
$4,000	79½
$27,000	78¾
$26,000	79
Am'n Tobacco 6s.	
$27,000	110⅝
$1,000	110½
$9,000	110
Atchison convertible 4s.	
$61,000	104¼
$11,000	104⅜
$46,000	104
$10,000	103⅞
Atchison general 4s.	
$28,000	101⅞
Atch. adj. 4s, stamped.	
$28,000	92½
A. C. L. 1st con. 4s.	
$4,000	98½
B. and O. 3½s.	
$5,000	92⅝
B. and O. 4s.	
$1,000	102¼
$1,000	102⅛
B. R. T. 4s.	
$20,000	89½
$10,000	89⅜
$22,000	89
Can. Southern 1st 5s.	
$6,000	100¼
Cen. Ga. con. 5s.	
$3,000	110⅝
Cen. Pacific 1st ref. 4s.	
$7,000	100⅝
C., B. and Q. joint 4s.	
$10,000	95½
$3,000	95
C., B. and Q. joint Ill. 3½s.	
$27,000	92
$2,000	92½
C., B. and Q. Ill. Div. 4s.	
$6,000	102
C., R. I. and P. gen. 4s.	
$14,000	100⅝
$9,000	100½
C., R. I. and P. 4s.	
$5,000	76
C., R. I. and P. ref. 4s.	
$20,000	91⅛
C., R. I. and P. col. 5s.	
$5,000	79
C. F. and I. g. m. 5s.	
$6,000	100¼
Colorado Midland 4s.	
$12,000	73½
Col. and Southern 4s.	
$8,000	93⅝
Con. Tobacco 4s.	
$2,000	78
D. and H. conv. 4s.	
$31,000	105⅜
Dist. Securities 5s.	
$2,000	88¼
$1,000	88⅛
Erie convertible 4s.	
$17,000	98
$5,000	97½
Ft. S. and D. 1st 5s.	
$5,000	110¼
Int. and Gt. Nor. 4½s.	
$26,000	81⅛
$20,000	81¼
$74,000	81
Int. and Gt. Nor. 1st 6s.	
$1,000	115
Int. and Gt. Nor. 2d 5s.	
$5,000	99½
$5,000	99⅝
$5,000	99¾
Internat'l Paper 6s.	
$4,000	107¼
Japan 4½s.	
$62,000	94¼
$32,000	94
Japan 4½s, 2d series.	
$13,000	91
Japan 6s.	
$13,000	99½
$2,000	99⅝
Japan 6s, 2d series.	
$5,000	99⅝
$15,000	99¼
L. S. and M. S. deb. 4s.	
$1,000	98⅝
$5,000	98¼
Mex. Cen. con. 4s.	
$5,000	85¼
$9,000	85⅛
Michigan Central 4s.	
$2,000	100⅝
L. and N. col. 4s.	
$1,000	97½
M., K. and T. 4s.	
$5,000	98¼
M., K. and T. 2d 4s.	
$5,000	87¼
M., K. and T. 4½s.	
$6,000	87½
N. Y. Central 3½s.	
$4,000	93¼
$2,000	93⅜
N. Y. C.-M. C. 3½s.	
$2,000	86⅝
N. and W. 4s.	
$9,000	99
N. P. prior lien 4s.	
$11,000	101⅝
O. S. L. con. 4s.	
$2,000	99¼
$3,000	99⅝
$2,000	99½
O. S. L. ref. 4s.	
$8,000	94⅝
$20,000	94⅝
Penn. convertible 3½s.	
$26,000	96¼
$10,000	96
$5,000	95⅝
Pa. cv. 1915 rec'ts, 3½s.	
$3,000	95⅛
$13,000	95⅞
$30,000	95⅝
Reading gen. 4s.	
$19,000	98½
Republic of Cuba 5s.	
$4,000	103½
$73,000	103⅝
$8,000	103
St. L. and I. Mtn. 5s.	
$4,000	113⅝
$2,000	113½
St. L. and S. F. ref. 4s.	
$2,000	82
St. L. and S. W. 2d 4s.*	
$2,000	82
Seaboard Air Line 4s.	
$2,000	81¼
Union Pacific 4s.	
$4,000	101⅝
$4,000	101⅝
$3,000	101½
U. S. Steel s. f. 5s.	
$26,000	99
$90,000	98⅞
$2,000	98⅝
U. S. 3s.	
$10,000	103
U. S.-Mexico 4s.	
$85,000	93⅜
V. C. C. 4s.	
$4,000	96⅝
Wabash first 5s.	
$1,000	113
Wabash 2d 5s.	
$3,000	105½
Wabash deb. B. ctfs.	
$16,000	71½
$17,000	71
Wabash-Pittsb'g 1st 4s.	
$3,000	80
$1,000	79⅝
Wabash-Pittsb'g 2d 4s.	
$2,000	30
$5,000	29⅝
$2,000	29⅝
Western Md. 4s.	
$11,000	81½
West Short 1st gold 4s.	
$1,000	105
W. S. 1st gold 4s, r.	
$1,000	103⅛
$1,000	103⅛
Wisconsin Central 4s.	
$3,000	88½

Total sales (par value), $1,570,000.

Atlantic Coast Line 4s	98½
Baltimore and Ohio 4s	102¼
Do 3½s	92½
Brooklyn Rapid Transit convertible 4s	89
Central of Georgia 5s	110⅜
Do first income	85
Do second income	*76
Do third income	*60
Chesapeake and Ohio 4½s	105¼
Chicago and Alton 3½s	74⅝
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy new 4s	95
Chicago, Rock Island and Pac. R. R. 4s	76
Do collateral 5s	80⅝
C., C., C. and St. Louis general 4s	101
Colorado Industrial 5s, series A	*75¼
Colorado Midland 4s	73½
Colorado and Southern 4s	93⅝
Cuba 5s	103
Denver and Rio Grande 4s	96½
Distillers' Securities 5s	88½
Erie prior lien 4s	97¾
Do general 4s	*87½
Hocking Valley 4½s	104¼
Japan 6s	99½
Japan 6s, 2d series	99⅝
Japan 4½s	94¼
Japan 4½s, 2d series	91
Japan 4s, certificates	85¼
Louisville and Nashville unified 4s	100⅝
Manhattan consol. gold 4s	100
Mexican Central 4s	85
Do first income	23
Minneapolis and St. Louis 4s	93¼
Missouri, Kansas and Texas 4s	98½
Do seconds	87¼
National Railway of Mexico consol. 4s	87½
New York Central general 3½s	93⅜
New Jersey Central general 5s	126
Northern Pacific 4s	101⅝
Do 3s	73⅞
Norfolk and Western consol. 4s	99
Oregon Short Line refunding 4s	94⅝
Pennsylvania convertible 3½s	95½
Reading general 4s	98½
St. Louis and Iron Mountain consol. 5s	113½
St. Louis and San Francisco fdg. 4s	82
St. Louis Southwestern con. 4s	77½
Seaboard Air Line 4s	81¼
Southern Pacific 4s	81¼
Do first 4s, certificates	94⅝
Southern Railway 5s	112½
Texas and Pacific firsts	118
Toledo, St. Louis and Western 4s	81⅝
Union Pacific 4s	101½
United States Steel second 5s	98⅝
Wabash firsts	113
Do debenture Bs	72
Western Maryland 4s	81½
Wheeling and Lake Erie 4s	*87½
Wisconsin Central 4s	88½

*Offered.

FOREIGN FINANCIAL.

London, Jan. 28.—In the market to-day the supplies of money were short and the demand was good. A temporary increase in the demand is expected in the middle of the week for settlement requirements and $15,000,000 in calls. Discounts were firm. The Bank of England secured the gold arrivals, amounting to $4,500,000. Trading on the Stock Exchange was inactive, but the tone was cheerful, less apprehension being felt regarding the settlement owing to the recent elimination of weak accounts. Consols and home rails were maintained, owing to moderate investment purchases. Purchases supported foreigners. Americans opened dull on the poor bank statement. The New York Central issue of $50,000,000 in short term notes created an unfavorable impression, but around noon quotations hardened to over parity, Canadian Pacific recovering the most. Later the tone became undecided, the New York advices caused narrow fluctuations and the market closed irregular. The Kaffir market was quiet, operators being occupied with the settlement. Japanese Imperial 6s of 1904 closed at 102⅜. Closing quotations: Consols for money 86 15-16; do for the account 87; Anaconda 14¼; Atchison 106¼; do preferred 104; Baltimore and Ohio 119⅞; Canadian Pacific 187⅜; Chesapeake and Ohio 53; Chicago Great Western 16¼; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul 151½; De Beers 37½; Denver and Rio Grande 39⅛; do preferred 84; Erie 39⅛; do first preferred 75; do second preferred 65½; Illinois Central 171; Louisville and Nashville 144½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas 38⅜; New York Central 130½; Norfolk and Western 90; do preferred 90; Ontario and Western 45⅜; Pennsylvania 68⅝; Rand Mines 7¼; Reading 64⅝; Southern Railway 29; do preferred 89½; Southern Pacific 96⅛; Union Pacific 178; do preferred 95; United States Steel 47⅛; do preferred 108½; Wabash 18; do preferred 35; Spanish fours 95. Bar silver steady at 31½d per ounce. Money 4½@5 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills 4⅞@4 15-16 per cent.; do three months' bills 4¾@4⅞ per cent. Bullion amounting to £24,000 was taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day.

Berlin, Jan. 28.—Prices on the Boerse to-day opened firmer, due to the results of the elections. Later trading became quiet. Stock of the Nord-Stern Mining Company rose 25 points on a report that it is to consolidate with the Phoenix Company. Exchange on London 20 marks 51¾ pfgs. for checks. Discount rates: Short and three months' bills 4½ per cent.

Paris, Jan. 28.—There was a sharp advance on the Bourse to-day, owing to a semi-official announcement that the proposition to tax rentes would probably be abandoned. Russian Imperial 4s closed at 76.40 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 489. Three per cent. rentes 94f 85c for the acount. Exchange on London 25f 22c for checks.

MOVEMENT LEADING ARTICLES

Louisville Board of Trade, Jan. 28, 1907.—Movement of leading articles by rail and river during the past twenty-four hours and corresponding time last year:

ARTICLES.	Rec'd 1907.	Ship'd 1907.	Rec'd 1906.	Ship'd 1906.
Ag'l impl'ts, lbs.	52,200	445,035	71,750	256,2[illegible]5
Bagging, lbs.	....	....	29,000	1,300
Boots and shoes, cases	280	281	610	540
Coffee, lbs.	....	32,005	66,630	40,340
Cotton, bales	38	....	....	10
Flour, bbls.	800	1,019	906	1,909
Furniture, lbs.	20,800	216,500	27,100	148,725
Corn, bush.	21,330	18,705	25,300	39,500
Malt, bush.	....	110	1,550	370
Oats, bush.	7,000	9,550	5,200	11,425
Rye, bush.	....	6,115	....	2,000
Wheat, bush.	....	3,000	15,800	3,000
Hardware, pkgs.	565	6,656	389	5,340
Hay, tons	104	10	193	20
Bacon, lbs.	41,820	82,765	3,885	137,715
Hams, lbs.	....	1,585	....	3,350
Lard, lbs.	8,000	53,080	....	83,465
Pig iron, tons	282	....	231	167
Leather, lbs.	390	47,915	4,426	16,885
Nails, kegs	865	611	801	135
Apples, gr., bbls.	....	463	....	229
Onions, bbls.	....	212	....	400
Potatoes, bbls.	700	610	400	213
Seed, grass and clover, lbs.	59,620	38,817	40,760	64,697
Soap, lbs.	8,600	185,260	53,610	53,840
Sugar, bbls.	500	694	900	500
Tobacco, leaf, hds.	643	337	1,028	475
Tobacco, mfd., lbs	1,330	196,005	3,800	222,740
Whisky, bbls.	386	1,937	461	1,627
Wool, lbs.	7,400	14,740	750	....

LOCAL MARKETS.

(Unless otherwise specified, as in the case of produce, etc., handled by commission men or brokers without charge, these quotations represent the prices charged by wholesale dealers of this city. Produce quotations represent the prices charged by shippers.)

CEMENT, LIME AND PLASTER—Portland cement $1.75@3.50 per bbl.; Louisville cement 68@78c per bbl.; lime 80c per bbl.; plaster Paris $1.55@2 per bbl.

CHEESE—New York cheddars 16c; Western cheddars 16c; full cream flats and twins 16c; full cream dairies 16c; full cream long horns 16½c; skim goods 11@12½c.

COFFEE—Washed Guatemala 13½@14½c; Maracaibo 11½@13½c; Laguayra 11½@12½c; Mocha 20@24c; Java 25½@29c. Green Rios: Fancy 13½c; choice 12½c; prime 12c; good 11½c; roasting grades 11½@13c; Santos 11½@15½c; Shawnee roast 15c in 1-lb packages.

DRIED APPLES AND PEACHES—Kentucky and Indiana sun-dried apples (quarters) 3½c; dark and wet 2½@3c; sun-dried peaches (halves) 4c.

FEATHERS—Prime white goose 51@53c per lb.; gray 45@47c; No. 1 old 40@43c; No. 2 old 30@35c; dark and mixed old goose 15@35c; white duck 38@40c; old and mixed dark 25@30c.

FIELD SEED—Selling price from store: Choice timothy $1.90@2.10 per bu.; clover $7.90@8.75; orchard $1@1.25; bluegrass, fancy $1.85@1.95; red top, fancy $8.50@9; English bluegrass $1.70; Southern millet $1; rape 5½c per lb.

FLOUR—Jobbing trade quotations are as follows: Minnesota spring patents $4.50@4.75 per bbl.; plain patents $4.50; straights $4.50; family $4.50; low grades $4; winter patents $4.50@5; winter straights $4.25@4.50; low grades $3.75@4; bolted meal $1.25 per 100 lbs.

FOREIGN AND PACIFIC DRIED FRUITS—Currants, per lb. [illegible]@11c; raisins, London layers, per box $1.85; Sultana raisins 12@13c per lb.; loose muscatels, in 50-lb. boxes 9@9½c; prunes, California new 5½@9c; peaches 14c; pears 10@11c; figs, in layers 12@14c, in bags 7c per lb.; apricots 17c; Persian dates 5¼c, Fard dates 8@9c; evaporated apples 7½@8½c.

HAY—These quotations are for hay in car lots on track: Choice $19; clover hay $16.50@17; wheat straw $7@7.50; timothy, No. 1 $18.50@19; No. 2 $17@18. This is for baled hay; hay from store $1.50 per ton higher.

HIDES AND SKINS—These quotations are for Kentucky hides; Southern green hides 1@1½c lower. We quote assorted lots: No. 1 dry flint hides 23c; No. 2 dry flint 21½c; No. 1 dry salted 21c; No. 2 dry salted 19c; dry kip and calf under 10 lbs. 19@21c; No. 1 G salt hides 12¼c; No. 2 G salt hides 11¼c; G S kip and calf under 25 lbs. 11¼c; uncured stock ½@1c less; No. 1 horse G salted $3.75; No. 2 horse G salted $2.75; sheep wool skins 90c@$1.25; lambskins 50@70c; shearings, G salted 20@65c; shearings, dry 10@20c; goat skins 25@35c.

MILL OFFAL—In car lots: Bran $19.50@20; shorts $19@19.50. Prices are $1.50 per ton higher in bags.

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS—Caramels 25c per gallon; New Orleans molasses, open kettle 40@42c; centrifugals 24@30c; sorghum 37@40c per gallon, according to quality.

NUTS—Dealers' prices are as follows: Almonds 18c per lb.; filberts 12½c; California walnuts 12@15c; French walnuts 13½c; peanuts, fancy Virginia 8c, choice Virginia 6c; Texas pecans 15@18c; home-grown pecans 12c; cocoanuts $3.25 per 100; mixed nuts 15c per lb.; Brazil nuts 15½c; chestnuts 7@7½c.

OILS—Castor, No. 1 $1.04 per gallon; No. 2 88c; linseed 41c for raw and 42c for boiled, 1c less in 5-bbl. lots; lard oil, winter strained 68c; extra No. 1 62c; No. 1 50c; No. 2 47c; gasoline, 87 degrees 23½c; stove gasoline 17½c; benzine, 63 degrees 15c; straits oil 33c; black oil 9@13c; golden machinery 12c; extra golden lubricator 22c; Corliss cylinder 35c; cotton-seed oil, refined 58c per gallon; Peerless pastry oil 60c; coal oil, Kentucky test 10½c; Indiana 10½c; water white, 150 degrees 12½c; headlight 175 test 12½c; turpentine 75½c; wood alcohol 40c; denatured alcohol 36c in bbls. and 40c in half bbls.

PAINTS AND COLORS—Strictly pure white lead 7½c per lb.; red 7¾c, less 2 per cent. discount for cash. Colors—Venetian red 1@1½c; yellow ochre ¾c.

RICE—Louisiana, broken 4c per lb.; fancy 7c; Japan 5½c; Java 6½c; Indian head 6¾c; Carolina head 6½c; fancy Patna 6½c.

ROOTS—Clean ginseng, Kentucky $5.25@5.50 per lb.; Indiana $5; Southern ginseng $5.50@5.75; "Golden Seal" yellow root $1.20; May-apple 2¾c; blood root 5c; Virginia snake root 30c; Seneca snake root 45c; pink root 30@35c; lady slipper 5c. Dealers do not want ginseng split, or unstrung, and washed before dried.

SALT—Delivered in dray-load lots: 7-bu. bbl. $1.22@1.37; 5-bu. bbl. 95c@$1.13; dairy salt $1.35@1.65 per bbl.; freezing salt in 200-lb. sacks 60c per sack.

TALLOW—No. 1 5¼c; No. 2 4¾c.

WINDOW GLASS—Discounts are now as follows from list October 1, 1905: Single 90 and 10 per cent.; double 90 and 15 per cent.

WOOL—Quotations are for Kentucky and Indiana wools. For Southern wool quotations are from 1c to 2c per lb. lower on grease wool: Burry 15@20c; clear grease 27@29c; medium tub-washed 40c; coarse, dingy tub-washed 34@38c; black wool 22@24c.

REFINED SUGAR PRICES.

The following prices on refined sugars to retail merchants are believed to approximate a fair price in the Louisville market:

Eagle tablets	7.00	No. 5	4.80
Crystal dominoes	7.00	No. 6	4.75
Cut loaf	6.20	No. 7	4.70
Cubes	5.55	No. 8	4.65
XXXX powdered	5.55	No. 9	4.60
Powdered	5.45	No. 12	4.50
Stand. gran. bbls.	5.10	No. 13	4.40
Stand. gran. 2-lb.	5.35	No. 14	4.35

GRAIN.

WHEAT—	
No. 2 red and longberry	$0 77½
No. 3 red and longberry	75
Rejected 2@8c less; on levee 1½c less.	
CORN—	
New No. 3 white	48½
New No. 3 mixed	47
OATS—	
No. 3 white	41
No. 2 mixed	40½
RYE—	
No. 2 Northwestern	75
No. 2 Western	73

The prices for wheat are those paid by dealers; the quotations for corn, oats and rye are selling prices.

PROVISIONS.

HAMS—Choice sugar-cured, light and special cure 14¾c; heavy to medium 13¾@14c.

BACON—Clear rib sides 11¼c; regular clear sides 11¼c; breakfast bacon 17c; sugar-cured shoulders 10½c; bacon, extra 11¼c; bellies, light 12¾c, heavy 12¼c.

LARD—Prime steam in tierces 9¼c; choice leaf in tierces 10¾c, in tubs 11c; pure leaf lard in tierces 12c, in tubs 12¼c, in firkins 12½c.

BULK MEATS—Ribs 9c; regular clear 9½c; extra short 9¼c.

DRIED BEEF—12c.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

IRON BARS—$2 for base.

TOOL STEEL—9c per lb. for base.

SOFT STEEL—$1.95 for base.

STEEL ROOFING—Corrugated $2.35; V-crimped $2.40 per square.

BLACK SHEETS—No. 10 $2.35; No. 12 $2.40; No. 14 $2.45; No. 16 $2.55; Nos. 18 and 20 $3; Nos. 22 and 24 $3.05; No. 26 $3; No. 28 $3.15 per 100 lbs.

GALVANIZED SHEETS—60, 10 and 5 per cent. discount.

CUT STEEL NAILS—$2.15 base.

WIRE NAILS—$2.15 base.

PLAIN BLACK WIRE—$2 for No. 9 per 100 lbs.

GALVANIZED WIRE—$2.60 for No. 9 per 100 lbs.

BARBED WIRE—Painted $2.45 cut; galvanized $2.70 per 100 lbs.

HORSE SHOES—No. 2 and larger, Juniata $3.70 base; Perkins' $4.04½ base; Burden $4 per keg.

HARROW TEETH—$2.65 per 100 lbs.

MACHINE BOLTS—Small sizes 70 per cent. discount.

CARRIAGE BOLTS—Large sizes 60 per cent. discount.

COTTON.

Middling 10½c; strict middling 10⅝c.

PRODUCE AND FRUITS.

These prices are wholesale.

BUTTER—Packing 17c per lb.; good country roll 18@19c; Elgin 34c in 60-lb. tubs, 34½c in 30-lb. tubs; Elgin lb. prints 35c; renovated 27@28c; cold storage creamery 29c in tubs, 30c in prints.

POULTRY—Hens 11c per lb.; roosters 5½c; spring chickens 12@14c; ducks 12c; turkeys 12½@13c; geese 7½@8c.

EGGS—20@21c case count; candled 22@23c.

GAME—Rabbits $1.25 per dozen; squirrels $1.25 per dozen.

FRUIT—Apples, home-grown $2.50@3 per bbl.; New York fancy Kings $4 per bbl.; New York Baldwin's $3.25 per bbl.; Florida oranges $2.50@2.75 per box; California navel oranges $2.75@3; California lemons $3.50@4 per box; fancy red Spanish pineapples $3.50 per crate; bananas, fancy, 9 to 10 hands, in lots, per bunch, $1.60@1.75; fancy, 8 hands, in lots, per bunch, $1.25; fancy, 4-bunch case, per case, $7; fancy, 2 bunch ½ case, per case $3.70; fancy, 5 to 6 bunch case, per case, $7; fancy, 3-bunch to ½ case, per case, $3.50; extra large Jumbo, per bunch, $2@2.25.

VEGETABLES—Onions, Northern red and yellow 65c per bushel; Southern parsley 50c per dozen; Florida egg plants $3.50 per case; Southern radishes 75c per dozen bunches; cabbage $1.50 bbl, $20 per ton; home-grown potatoes $1.75@2 per bbl.; Northern potatoes 60c per bushel; hothouse cucumbers $3 per dozen; carrots $3 per bbl.; red peppers 50c per dozen strings; California celery $2.75 per crate.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Louisville.

(Reported by the Louisville Live Stock Exchange, Bourbon Stock Yards.)

Louisville, Jan. 28.—Cattle—The receipts of cattle to-day were 1,086 head, against 1,638 last Monday, 883 a year ago and 1,273 two years ago. There was a fairly good attendance of buyers on the yards, and on account of the scarcity of desirable butcher cattle the market ruled very strong and active on all good to choice kinds of butcher cattle, values being easily a dime better than last week's best time, and in some instances even more; the medium and common kinds were more plentiful and but little improvement in the trade on that class; values just about the same. There was a reasonably good demand for high-grade feeders and stockers; but few of that class here; values steady to strong; medium and plain feeders and stockers were slow, and the common, trashy kinds of stock cattle extremely dull and draggy, with but little outlet, and prevailing prices low. Bulls, canners and milch cows were unchanged. Not many heavy shipping cattle here to-day; the demand was good and prices steady to strong. The pens were fairly well cleared of all kinds of cattle this evening, and the market closed strong on desirable butcher cattle; in fact, hardly enough such cattle here to-day to go around.

Calves—Receipts 66 head. The market continues firm; bulk of the best calves coming are selling from $7 to $8, and, on account of the scarcity, the medium and common calves are selling fairly well.

Hogs—Receipts of hogs 5,784 head, against 7,546 last Monday, 8,400 a year ago and 3,435 two years ago. There was a good local and shipping demand for all weights. The market ruled active at steady prices; selected, 160 pounds and up, $6.80; 120 to 160 pounds $6.75; pigs from $6.30 to $6.55; roughs $6.25 down. The pens were well cleared; market closed fully steady.

Sheep and Lambs—The receipts of sheep and lambs were very light, 20 head, against 58 last Monday, 17 a year ago and 119 two years ago. The market was very quiet; good demand for good to choice sheep and good fat lambs; common and trashy kinds slow sale.

Quotations.

CATTLE.	
Extra good export steers	$4 75@5 25
Light shipping steers	4 50@4 75
Choice butcher steers	4 25@4 75
Fair to good butcher steers	3 50@4 25
Common to medium butcher steers	3 00@3 50
Choice butcher heifers	4 00@4 50
Fair to good butcher heifers	3 25@3 75
Common to medium butcher heifers	2 50@3 00
Choice butcher cows	3 25@3 75
Fair to good butcher cows	2 50@3 25
Common to medium butcher cows	2 00@2 50
Canners	1 00@2 00
Choice feeders	4 00@4 40
Medium to good feeders	3 50@4 00
Common and rough feeders	3 00@3 50
Good to extra stock steers	3 25@3 75
Fair to good stock steers	2 75@3 25
Common to medium stock steers	2 00@2 75
Good to extra stock heifers	2 50@3 00
Common to medium stock heifers	2 00@2 50
Good to extra oxen	3 75@4 25
Common to medium oxen	2 50@3 25
Good to extra bulls	3 25@3 60
Fair to good bulls	2 25@3 00
Choice veal calves	7 00@8 00
Common to medium veal calves	5 00@6 00
Coarse, heavy calves	2 50@4 50
Choice milch cows	35 00@40 00
Medium to good milch cows	20 00@30 00
Plain, common milch cows	10 00@20 00
HOGS.	
Choice pack. & butch., 200 to 300 lbs.	6 80
Medium packers, 160 to 200 lbs.	6 80
Light shippers, 120 to 160 lbs.	6 75
Choice pigs, 90 to 120 lbs.	6 55
Light pigs, 50 to 90 lbs.	6 30
Roughs, 150 to 400 lbs.	3 50@6 25
SHEEP AND LAMBS.	
Good to choice fat sheep	4 00@4 50
Fair to good sheep	3 00@3 50
Common sheep	2 00@3 00
Bucks	1 75@2 25
Choice shipping lambs	7 00@7 50
Choice butcher lambs	5 00@6 00
Culls and tail-ends	2 50@5 00

(Reported by the Central Live Stock Exchange, Central Stock Yards.)

Louisville, Jan. 28.—Cattle—Receipts light. Market very strong to a shade higher on everything in the butcher line; also on high-grade feeders and stockers of good quality; thin, trashy stuff is still on the draggy side of the market, with little inquiry for this class of stuff. Bulls more active. Milch cows strong. Heavy shipping cattle higher.

Hogs—Receipts moderate. Market generally 5c higher. 160 lbs. and up selling at $6.85; 120 to 160 lbs. $6.75; 90 to 120 lbs. $6.55; light pigs $6.30; roughs $6.25. All sold at above prices; not enough light stuff coming to supply demand; market closed strong.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts light. Market strong on anything of quality, best fat sheep selling at $4.50@5.50; lambs $7.50; common stuff dull and hard to sell.

New York.

New York, Jan. 28.—Beeves—Receipts 4,665; steers slow and 10@15c lower; bulls firm to 10c higher; bologna and medium cows steady to firm; good cows slow; steers $5.20@6.20; bulls $3.60@4.40; cows $1.90@4.25; Liverpool and London cables quoted live cattle steady at 11@12½c per lb., dressed weight; sheep and lambs at 14@16c, dressed weight; refrigerator beef at 9¾@10c per lb. Calves—Receipts 801; veals steady but slow, closing easy; barnyard and Western calves unchanged; veals $5@9.50; few choice $9.62½@9.65; tops $10; culls $4@4.75; Western calves $3.50@4.50; barnyard calves $3@3.75; dressed calves easy; city dressed veals 8@14c per lb.; country dressed 7@12½c. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 5,295; sheep dull; lambs very slow and feeling a trifle easier; sheep $3.50@5.25; culls $3; lambs $5.75@7.75; culls $5@5.50; yearlings $6.50. Hogs—Receipts 13,700; market firm; quotations $7.20@7.50, pigs included.

Kansas City.

Kansas City, Jan. 28.—Cattle—Receipts 9,500, including 500 Southerns; market strong to 1c higher; choice export and dressed beef steers $5.40@6.60; fair to good $4.60@5.30; Western fed steers $3.75@5.75; stockers and feeders $3@5; Southern steers $3.50@5.25; Southern cows $2.25@3.75; native cows $2.25@4.50; native heifers $3@4.75; bulls $2.75@4.25; calves $3.25@7.25. Hogs—Receipts 6,000; market 5c higher; top $6.92½; bulk of sales $6.80@6.90; heavy $6.85@6.92½; packers $6.75@6.90; pigs and lights $5.70@6.82½. Sheep—Receipts 11,000; market lambs steady; sheep weak; lambs $7@7.50; ewes and yearlings $4.75@6.15; Western fed yearlings $5.75@6.55; Western fed sheep $4.75@5.60; few ewes $3.25@5.25.

Chicago.

Chicago, Jan. 28.—Cattle—Receipts about 29,000; market best steady; others weak and dull; common to prime steers $4@7.30; cows $2.75@4.75; heifers $2.60@5; bulls $2.75@4.50; calves $2.75@8; stockers and feeders $2.75@4.90. Hogs—Receipts about 40,000; market 5@10c higher; good to choice heavy $6.95@7; choice light $6.92½@7; packing $6.90@6.95; good to choice pigs $6.50@6.90; bulk of sales $6.82½@6.97½. Sheep—Receipts about 25,000; market steady but slow; sheep $4@5.65; yearlings $4.60@6.60; lambs $5.75@7.75.

Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, Jan. 28.—Hogs—Market steady; butchers and shippers $7.05; common $5.70@6.80. Cattle—Market steady; fair to good shippers $4.50@5.60; common $2@2.75. Sheep—Market steady at $2.50@5.25. Lambs—Market steady at $4.25@8.

COTTON MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 28.—The cotton market was quiet again to-day, with fluctuations narrow and irregular. The close was steady at a decline of 5 points to an advance of 2 points. Sales were estimated at 100,000 bales. The opening was steady at unchanged prices to a decline of 3 points, which was better than due on the cables. During the early trading the big estimate for to-morrow's receipts at Houston attracted some selling for a turn as well as realizing, and prices declined to a net loss of 5@6 points, but rallied promptly in the later morning on a renewal of scattering bull support and covering, which was accompanied by wires from the South claiming an improved demand for low grade cotton for export and reporting that low middling was selling freely at prices away over a parity with the local market. Working up to a net advance of 2@4 points realizing checked the advance, and later fluctuations were very narrow and irregular, with the trading almost at a standstill during the middle of the afternoon. Port receipts for the day were heavier than expected, owing to outside clearance and New Orleans arrivals exceeding estimates, but the exports reached very heavy figures and port stocks lost for the day. Southern spot markets as officially reported were generally unchanged.

Estimated receipts at the ports to-day 55,000 bales, against 46,948 last week and 18,917 last year; for the week 275,000 bales, against 299,155 last week and 132,368 last year; to-day's receipts at New Orleans 18,300 bales, against 6,195 last year, and at Houston 11,968 bales, against 4,859 last year.

Spot cotton opened quiet; middling uplands 11c; do gulf 11.25c. Closed steady and unchanged; sales 1,400 bales.

Futures closed steady. Prices ranged as follows:

MONTH.	Opening.	High.	Low.	Clos'g.
January	9.38	9.40	9.30	9.36
February	9.34	9.36	9.31	9.35
March	9.50	9.52	9.44	9.48
April	....	....	....	9.73
May	9.55	9.62	9.54	9.50
June	9.58	....	....	9.61
July	9.64	9.66	9.61	9.65
August	9.58	9.63	9.58	9.60
September	9.65	9.65	9.58	9.60
October	9.76	9.72	9.77	9.81
December	....	9.92	9.91	9.90

New Orleans, Jan. 28.—Spot cotton closed firm and 1-16c higher. Sales on the spot were 3,725 bales and 2,850 to arrive. Quotations: Low ordinary 6¾c, nominal; ordinary 7¼c, nominal; good ordinary 8 7-16c; low middling 9 7-16c; middling 10 9-16c; good middling 11⅜c; middling fair 12¾c, nominal; fair 13c, nominal. Receipts 18,314 bales; stock 396,271.

Futures opened 1 point up to 8 points lower, but later advanced on good Liverpool advices. Spot cotton was in good demand and this helped to sustain prices. The close was barely steady, 1@6 points above that of Saturday. The range was as follows:

MONTH.	Opening.	High.	Low.	Clos'g.
January	10.26	10.30	10.25	10.27
February	10.18	10.27	10.18	10.25
March	10.32	....	10.23	10.28
April	10.24	10.31	10.24	10.29
May	10.26	10.35	10.22	10.31
June	10.38	10.38	10.30	10.33
July	10.34	10.39	10.34	10.38

Liverpool, Jan. 28.—Spot cotton in fair demand; prices 1 point higher; American middling fair 6.71d; good middling 6.23d; middling 5.91d; low middling 5.65d; good ordinary 5.23d; ordinary 5.01d. The sales of the day were 10,000 bales, of which 1,000 were for speculation and export and included 8,300 American; receipts 3,000 bales, including 600 American. Futures opened firm and closed steady.

Galveston, Jan. 28.—Cotton firm; middling 10 11-16c; net and gross receipts 24,201 bales; sales 924; stock 384,559; exports to Great Britain 27,338, to the continent 18,865; shipments coastwise 3,690.

Savannah, Jan. 28.—Cotton steady; middling 10 3-16c; net and gross receipts 7,766 bales; sales 893; stock 180,297; exports to the continent 6,782.

Memphis, Jan. 28.—Cotton steady; middling 10 9-16c; net receipts 2,562 bales; gross 7,557; shipments 9,927; sales 1,253; stock 172,106.

St. Louis, Jan. 28.—Cotton steady; middling 10½c; net receipts 377 bales; gross 3,716; shipments 4,017; stock 29,822.

Boston, Jan. 28.—Cotton steady; middling 11c; net receipts 756 bales; gross 3,896.

COTTON COMMENT.

New York.—There were wires from the South reporting a more active demand for low grades for export, although some of the best posted local spot people say that the mills in this country are not bidding for anything but the higher grades and are offering prices about ¼c under holders' views. Southern spots were generally unchanged.—(Hubbard Bros. & Co. to E. E. Paine & Co.

The market ruled very steady all day and sentiment has a bullish tendency, the expression of which, in the shape of buying orders, is checked by the heavy receipts.—(J. S. Bache & Co. to Washington Flexner & Co.

We advise the purchase of new crop on any break and the sale of July on any bulge.—(A. O. Brown & Co. to Hunt, Bridgeford & Co.

Journal of Commerce says: Spinners were caught napping last year. It would be nothing surprising if they object to be caught in the same predicament this year.

The market is in a position to do better. The technical position is strong.—(Dick.

We cannot believe at present the last crop smaller than 13,500,000 to 14,000,000 bales, including linters, and with this idea in view we prefer the short side on bulges to making purchases of contracts around the present level.—(John Muir & Co.

CHICAGO GRAIN.

Chicago, Jan. 28.—Lower prices for wheat at Liverpool and more favorable conditions in this country for the fall-sown crop weakened the local wheat market to-day. At the close wheat for May delivery was off ⅝@¾c, corn was a shade lower, oats were down ¼c and provisions were 10@20c higher.

Despite continued small receipts in the Northwest the wheat market was weak all day and offerings by local longs and commission houses were liberal. The demand was not strong. The chief reason for the selling pressure was a decline of ⅛@⅜d in the price of wheat at Liverpool, which was due, it was said, to a reported settlement of the strike in Argentine. The market was also depressed by reports from the Southwest that the growing crop is now partially protected by snow. The market received its principal support from shorts. The close was weak, with prices near the lowest point of the day. May opened ⅝@½c lower at 78¼@78⅛c, sold between 77⅞c and 78¼@78⅜c and closed at 77⅞@78c. Clearances of wheat and flour were equal to 347,400 bushels. The amount of breadstuffs on ocean passage decreased 88,000 bushels and the visible supply decreased 729,000 bushels. Primary receipts were 533,000 bushels, against 781,000 for the corresponding day last year. Minneapolis, Duluth and Chicago reported receipts of 321 cars, against 385 last week and 514 one year ago.

The corn market held steady all day, but the volume of trading was small. Cash houses sold freely, but all offerings were readily taken by shorts and commission houses. The market closed steady. May corn opened a shade to ⅛c lower at 45¼@45⅜c, sold between 45⅝c and 45¼c and closed at 45⅜c. Local receipts were 650 cars, with none of contract grade.

Trading in the oats pit was fairly active, local longs disposing of considerable grain. The chief depressing factor was the weakness of wheat, although indications of an increased movement caused some selling. May opened ⅛@¼c lower at 38@38⅛c, sold off to 37⅝c and closed at 37⅞@38c. Local receipts were 151 cars.

Provisions were strong on a lively demand by shorts and local packers. The chief reason for the strength was that live hogs were in good demand, selling over $7. At the close May pork was up 20c at $16.92½, lard was up 10c at $9.75@9.77½ and ribs were 15@17½c higher at $9.50.

Estimated receipts for to-morrow: Wheat 30 cars; corn 701; oats 233; hogs 29,000 head.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
*WHEAT—				
May	$0 78	$0 78⅝	$0 77⅞	$0 77⅞
July	78	78⅛	77½	77½
Sept.	77⅛	78	77½	77½
*CORN—				
Jan.	42	42¼	42	42
May	45½	45⅝	45¼	45⅜
July	45½	45⅝	45¼	45⅜
Sept.	46	46⅛	45⅞	45⅞
*OATS—				
Jan.	35⅜	35⅛	33⅞	35⅛
May	38	38⅛	37½	37½
July	35⅝	35⅛	35⅛	35¼
Sept.	32¼	32¼	31⅝	32
PORK—				
May	16 87½	16 92½	16 82½	16 92½
July	16 95	17 07½	16 95	17 07½
LARD—				
May	9 75	9 77½	9 72½	9 77½
July	9 77½	9 80	9 77½	9 80
Sept.	9 90	9 92½	9 90	9 92½
RIBS—				
May	9 42½	9 50	9 42½	9 50
July	9 50	9 57½	9 50	9 57½

*For the splits on wheat, corn and oats see introduction.

Cash quotations were as follows:

Flour—Winter patents $3.20@3.50; straights $3@3.25; spring patents $3.70@3.90; straights $3.10@3.50; bakers' $2.20@2.80. Market firm.

Grain—No. 2 spring wheat 79@83c; No. 3 do 72@82c; No. 2 red 78⅝@74½c; No. 2 corn 42⅜c; No. 2 yellow do 43⅛c; No. 2 oats 35⅞c; No. 2 white do 38@38⅛c; No. 3 white do 36½@37½c; No. 2 rye 65c; fair to choice malting barley 51@56c; No. 1 flax seed $1.15½; No. 1 Northwestern do $1.22½; prime timothy seed $4.50; clover, contract grades $13.85.

Provisions—Short ribs sides, loose $9.25@9.45; mess pork $16.60 per bbl.; lard $9.60 per 100 lbs.; short clear sides, boxed $9.25@9.37½.

Whisky—On basis of high wines, $1.29.

On the Produce Exchange to-day the butter market was strong; creameries 21@31½c; dairies 20@28c. Eggs steady; at mark, cases included, 22@24c; firsts 24c; prime firsts 25c; extras 26c. Cheese steady at 13@15¾c.

Receipts—Flour 30,300 bbls.; wheat 25,000 bu.; corn 489,600; oats 235,500; rye 6,000; barley 88,000. Shipments—Flour 18,600 bbls.; wheat 25,200 bu.; corn 132,900; oats 87,400; barley 13,600.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New York.

New York, Jan. 28.—Butter firm; street price, extra creamery 32½c; official prices, creamery, common to extra 22@32c; held, common to extra 16@23½c; Western factory, common to firsts 17½@21c; Western imitation creamery, extras 24@25c; firsts 21@22c. Cheese steady to firm; State full cream, small and large September fancy 14½c; do October best 13½@14c; do good to prime 12½@13c; winter made, average best 12c; inferior 11@12c; skims 2@11c. Eggs firm; State, Pennsylvania and near-by fancy selected white 32c; do choice 29@31c; do mixed extra 29@31c; Western firsts 29c; official price firsts 29c; seconds 25@25½c. Sugar—Raw steady; fair refining 3 31-32c; centrifugal, 96 test, 3 15-32c; molasses sugar 2 21-32c; refined steady; crushed 5.50c; powdered 4.90c; granulated 4.80c.

Flour—Receipts 26,061 bbls.; exports 8,380; market dull, but steady. Rye flour firm. Buckwheat flour dull. Buckwheat and cornmeal quiet.

Wheat—Receipts 90,000 bu.; exports 114,336. Spot market easy; No. 2 red 81½c in elevator and 83¼c f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth 81½c f. o. b. afloat; No. 2 hard winter 86⅝c f. o. b. afloat. As a result of weaker cables and reports that the Argentine strike had been ended wheat sustained sharp declines to-day. The bull crowd turned sellers and bear pressure became aggressive. Irregular conditions prevailed through the last hour and final prices were ⅝@¾c net lower; May 84⅜@84 15-16c, closed 84½c; July 85⅜@84¼c, closed 83⅝c.

Corn—Receipts 115,025 bu.; exports 145,949. Spot market easy; No. 2 55½c in elevator and 50¾c f. o. b. afloat; No. 2 yellow 51½c; No. 2 white 51¾c. Option market was without transactions, closing ¼c net lower; January closed 54c; May closed 52⅝c; July closed 52⅝c.

Oats—Receipts 52,000 bu. Spot market steady; mixed oats, 26@32 lbs., 41½c; natural white, 30@33 lbs., 42½@43⅝c; clipped white, 36@40 lbs., 43@45½c.

Hay, hops, hides, leather and wool steady. Beef firm. Cut meats steady. Lard firm; Western prime $9.75@9.85; refined firm. Pork firm. Tallow steady. Cotton-seed oil barely steady; prime crude f. o. b. mills 37c; do yellow 46c. Petroleum steady. Rosin and turpentine firm. Rice and molasses steady.

Metals.—The London tin market was lower, with spot and futures closing at £190 15s. Locally the market was easy and closed at $41.25@41.75. Copper was unchanged in the English market, with spot quoted at £107 and futures at £108 5s. Locally the market was firm, in spite of rumors regarding hoarded supplies, and lake was quoted at $24.75@25.25, electrolytic at $24.62½@24.87½ and casting at $24.25@24.75. Lead was unchanged at £20 5s in the local market, but declined 2s 6d to £19 15s in London. Spelter was 2s 6d lower at £27 in London, but held steady at $6.70@6.80 locally. Iron was 3d lower at 57s 3d for standard foundry and at 58s for Cleveland warrants in the English market. Locally the market was unchanged. No. 1 foundry Northern is quoted at $25.25@26.25, No. 2 foundry Northern at $24.75@25.75, No. 1 foundry Southern at $26@26.50 and No. 2 foundry Southern at $25@26.

St. Louis.

St. Louis, Jan. 28.—Wheat lower; on track: No. 2 red cash 78@78⅜c; No. 2 hard 74@76c; May 76⅝c; July 76c. Corn lower; on track: No. 2 cash 41⅜@42c; No. 2 white 43½c; May 43⅜@43⅝c; July 43⅝@44c. Oats lower; on track: No. 2 cash 37¼c; No. 2 white 38c; May 37⅝c; July 34⅝c. Lead quiet at $6.07½. Spelter quiet at $6.65@6.67½. Poultry steady; chickens 9½c; springs 11c; turkeys 12@13c; ducks 11c; geese 8c. Butter steady; creamery 20@31c; dairy 20@26c. Eggs higher at 21½c, case count. Flour firm; red winter patents $3.60@3.75; extra fancy and straight $3.15@3.45; clear $2.65@2.80. Timothy seed steady at $3.50@4. Cornmeal steady at $2.60. Bran firm; sacked on east track 95@96c. Hay dull; timothy $16@19; prairie $11@13. Whisky steady at $1.33. Iron cotton ties $1.02. Bagging 9¼c. Hemp twine 9c. Pork higher; jobbing $16.95. Lard higher; prime steam $9.30. Dry salt meats steady; boxed extra shorts $9.37½; clear ribs $9.50; short clears $9.62½. Bacon steady; boxed extra short $10.12½; clear ribs $10.25; short clear $10.37½. Receipts—Flour 11,000 bbls.; wheat 41,000 bu.; corn 108,000; oats 176,000. Shipments—Flour 7,000 bbls.; wheat 21,000 bu.; corn 61,000; oats 70,000.

New Orleans.

New Orleans, Jan. 28.—Hog products: Mess pork $17.25. Lard—Compound 8@8¼c; pure 10¼c. Boxed Meats—Dry salt shoulders 8¼c; sides 9⅝c. Bacon—Short rib sides 10⅜@10½c. Hams—Skinned 14¼@14½c. Rice steady; Honduras head 4¼@6c; straights 3¼@4c; screenings 1½@2½c; No. 2 1 13-16c; Japan head 3¼@4¼c; screenings 1½@2¼c. Flour—Soft winter $4; patent $3.60. Cornmeal $2.45@2.55. Bran $1.12½. Hay—No. 1 $23@23.50; No. 2 $22@22.50; choice $24@24.50. Corn—No. 2 sacked white 56c; mixed 55c; yellow 56c. Oats—No. 2 sacked white 46½c; mixed 46c. Sugar steady; centrifugal whites 4 3-16@4¼c; centrifugal yellows 3⅝@4¼c; seconds 2½@3 7-16c. New molasses syrup 30@34c. Coffee steady; invoices, Rio: No. 8 6¼c; No. 7 7c; No. 6 7¼c; No. 4 7⅜c.

Kansas City.

Kansas City, Jan. 28.—Wheat—May 72c; July 71⅝c; September 71⅝c; cash: No. 2 hard 72@72¾c; No. 2 red 74½@75½c. Corn—May 40½c; July 41c; September 41⅜c; cash: No. 2 mixed 39½c; No. 2 white 40⅜c. Oats—No. 2 white 38c; No. 2 mixed 37@37½c. Butter—Creamery 30c; packing 18c. Eggs steady; firsts 22c; seconds 20c. Hay steady; choice timothy $15.50@16; choice prairie $11.50@12. Rye steady at 60@62c. Receipts—Wheat 141,000 bu.; corn 79,000; oats 19,000. Shipments—Wheat 86,000 bu.; corn 68,000; oats 14,000.

Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, Jan. 28.—Butter firm. Eggs firm at 21c. Poultry firm; hens 11c; springers 11@12c; turkeys 8@13c. Whisky—Distillers' finished goods firm on basis of $1.29. Flour quiet. Wheat steady; No. 2 red 77@78c. Corn firm; No. 2 mixed 45@45½c. Oats firm; No. 2 mixed 38½@39c. Rye quiet; No. 2 69@70c. Lard steady at $9@9.10. Bulk meats quiet at $8.87½. Bacon easier at $10.12½. Sugar firm.

Minneapolis.

Minneapolis, Jan. 28.—Wheat—May 79⅝c; July 80¾c; No. 1 hard 83⅝@83⅞c; No. 1 Northern 82⅝@82⅞c; No. 2 Northern 80⅝@80⅞c. Flour unchanged. Bran in bulk $16.50@16.75.

Duluth.

Duluth, Jan. 28.—Wheat—On track: No. 1 Northern 81½c; No. 2 Northern 80c; May 80⅛c; July 80⅝c. Flax—On track $1.20¾; May $1.23¼; July $1.23. Oats—To arrive 36c.

Toledo.

Toledo, Jan. 28.—Clover-seed—Cash, January and February $8.40; March $8.47½; April $8.35; timothy $2.05; alsike $7.80.

Milwaukee.

Milwaukee, Jan. 28.—Barley firm; No. 2 59c; sample 47½@59½c.

COFFEE MARKET.

New York, Jan. 28.—The market for coffee futures opened steady at an advance of 5@10 points on higher European cables and continued light receipts. Europe was a good buyer here, and while Wall street people were selling prices held steady at the initial figures until along in the afternoon, when the continued pressure from Wall street sources caused a break, and the close was steady, but at a net decline of 5@10 points. Sales were reported of 130,500 bags, considerable of the business being exchanges. The transactions included March at 5.55@5.65c, April at 5.70c, May at 5.60@5.80c, July at 5.75@5.90c, September at 5.80@6.05c, November at 6.10c and December at 6@6.20c.

Spot market steady; No. 7 Rio 7c; No. 4 Santos 8c; mild steady; Cordova 9@12½c.

The expectation of an unusually small coffee crop in Brazil receives confirmation from the report of the official commission, which gave Santos a total of 4,936,000 bags. The Santos crop back as far as 1901-1902 was 10,165,000 bags; in 190-1903 it was 8,357,000; in 190-1904 6,406,000, and for 1904-1905 7,428,000 bags. A crop of substantially 5,000,000 bags will thus be a decided reduction from the average of earlier years. The result is entirely natural following the extraordinary crop of the current season, which has done so much to keep prices below what had been anticipated on the part of the Government and others interested in valorization. This heavy crop is not at all likely to be followed even by an ordinary yield.

A summary of the amount of funds required for financing the present crop may be divided into the money already furnished by capitalists providing for 4,000,000 bags, the value of which would approximate $45,000,000, together with two other loans, as follows:

	Value.
Purchases of 4,500,000 bags	$45,000,000
Sao Paulo loan in London and N. Y.	15,000,000
Proposed by Rio and Minas	25,000,000
Total for financing crop	$85,000,000

Receipts at Rio and Santos from July 1 to January 23 reached the unusual total of 13,587,000 bags, compared with 8,106,000 bags in 1905-1906, showing an increase of 5,474,000 bags, or a gain of 67 per cent. The world's visible supply on January 1 was 1,731,000 bags greater than for the preceding year.

Clarksville Tobacco Market.

Clarksville, Tenn., Jan. 28.—The receipts in the loose tobacco market last week were 282 hogsheads, all new tobacco, and 46 hogsheads of old tobacco. The market continues firm, with good prices prevailing for all grades. The loose floor receipts have been heavy and large deliveries have been made to the association prizing houses. The following prices for prized tobacco are quoted:

Low lugs	$5 00@5 25
Common lugs	5 25@5 50
Medium lugs	5 50@6 00
Good lugs	6 00@6 50
Low leaf	6 25@6 75
Common leaf	7 00@7 50
Medium leaf	8 00@9 00
Good leaf	9 50@10 50

The following are loose floor quotations:

Trash lugs	$4 00@4 50
Common lugs	4 75@5 00
Medium lugs	5 25@5 75
Good lugs	6 00@7 00
Low leaf	6 50@7 00
Common leaf	7 00@7 50
Medium leaf	8 00@9 00
Good leaf	10 00@12 00

Treasury Statement.

Washington, Jan. 28.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve, shows:

Available cash balance	$241,713,288
Gold coin and bullion	100,077,488
Gold certificates	36,450,550

Naval Stores.

Savannah, Jan. 28.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 70½c. Rosin firm; A, B, C $4; D $4@4.05; E $4.05@4.15; F $4.10@4.20; G $4.15@4.25; H $4.30@4.35; I $4.50; K $5@5.15; M $5.20@5.40; N $6; window glass $6.25@6.50; water white $6.50.

Wilmington, Jan. 28.—Spirits of turpentine and rosin, nothing doing. Tar firm at $2.30. Crude turpentine firm at $3.35, $4.50 and $4.50.

Charleston, Jan. 28.—Turpentine and rosin, nothing doing.

St. Louis Wool.

St. Louis, Jan. 28.—Wool steady; medium grades, combing and clothing 24@28½c; light fine 20@23c; heavy fine 16@18c; tub-washed 30@38c.

Elgin Butter.

Elgin, Jan. 28.—Butter firm at 32c. Sales for the week 607,400 pounds.

New York Dry Goods.

New York, Jan. 28.—The dry goods market continued very firm and strong to-day. Further advance was made in retail silk. Dress goods sold freely for fall. There was an active scarcity in staple ginghams and bleached sheetings.

Visible Supply of Grain.

New York, Jan. 28.—The visible supply of grain Saturday, January 26, as compiled by the New York Produce Exchange, was as follows: Wheat 44,741,000 bu., decrease 728,000; corn 7,720,000 bu., decrease 71,000; oats 11,813,000 bu., decrease 248,000; rye 1,718,000 bu., decrease 8,000; barley 2,158,000 bu., decrease 214,000.

Liverpool Grain.

Liverpool, Jan. 28.—Wheat—Spot strong; No. 2 red Western winter 6s 6d; futures easy; March 6s 5⅝d; May 6s 4⅝d; July 6s 1⅝d. Corn—Spot firm; American mixed, new 4s 5½d; do old 4s 6d; futures steady; January 4s 2⅝d; March 4s 2d.



OUR FOREIGN EXCHANGE AND COLLECTION DEPARTMENT.

In the equipment of our banking offices special attention was given to a department that is a very important one to every commercial customer. Our Foreign Exchange and Collection Department has every convenience for satisfactorily transacting all business that properly goes through this branch of the bank's equipment. This very efficient department is at your service.

THE THIRD NATIONAL BANK.

Corner Fourth and Market Streets, Louisville, Ky.

SOUTHERN NATIONAL BANK.

Security—Liberality—Courte[sy]

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Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Provisions, Cotton.

MEMBERS

New York Stock Exchange. Chicago Stock Exchange. Louisville Stock Exchange. St. Louis Merchants' Exchange. New York Cotton Exchange. New York Produce Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.

I recommend the immediate purchase of Seattle Electric Company, and Puget Sound Electric Railway Company, Common and Preferred Stocks. I will be glad to furnish the latest earnings on each.

JOHN L. DUNLAP,

228 FIFTH STREET.

Telephone Main 431. Home 237.

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Orders for investment securities executed in all markets.

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Private Wires to All Markets.

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BUY COLUMBUS, DELAWARE and MARION COMMON.

Douglas Webb & Co.

Traction Bonds and Stocks
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Industrial Bonds and Stocks.

HALSEY & HALSEY, 225 FIFTH STREET.

THE O'DELL CO.

W. B. WELLER..............Manager

406 West Main Street.

Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Cotton, Provisions.

Telephone, Home 1238; Cumb., Main 3491.

J. M. SHARP & CO.

Stocks, Bonds and Traction Securities.

406 West Main.

Telephone 1618. Both Phones.

S. C. Henning & Co.

STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, PROVISIONS

Members NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE, CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE, LOUISVILLE STOCK EXCH'NGE

226 Fifth Street.

WILLIAMS COMMISSION CO.,

STOCKS, GRAIN, PROVISIONS COTTON.

All Listed Securities Bought and Sold on Moderate Margin.

⅛ COMMISSION ON CHICAGO GRAIN.

235 FIFTH ST. Both Phones 1337

Non-Taxable Investments

FOR SALE—NATIONAL BANK OF KENTUCKY STOCK—Netting 4 per cent. interest.
Cumberland Telephone Company stock, netting 6 per cent. interest.
WANTED—B. F. Avery & Sons Preferred stock, by

John W. & D. S. Green

249 Fifth Street, City.

Mothers' Friend

Wash Waists and Blouses For Boys.

Spring Line Ready.

We are now exclusive agents for these famous goods—and full spring lines are on sale in our boys' department.

Mothers who know them, know that "Mothers' Friend" goods are THE BEST to be had at the prices—50c, 75c, $1.

They come in madrasses and percales; white and fancy patterns; made with or without collars. This season's patterns are particularly attractive.

Out-of-town mothers are invited to send a trial mail order.

Levy's Third & Market.

Courier-Journal.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL LOUISVILLE, KY.

TUESDAY.....JAN. 29, 1907

CITY FEATURES.

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL'S ANNUAL REPORT.

The sixty-first annual statement of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn., has just been issued by John M. Taylor, president. The report shows an unusual feature in that the company has paid, during its existence, in the form of annuities, death claims, surrender values, dividends, etc., $3,293,190.24 more than it has received in premiums from policyholders. Mr. Taylor cites the following evidences of a prosperous year for his company:

"Substantial gains in total income, in premium income, in insurance at risk, in interest earnings, in rents and in assets, supplemented by real estate sales at a good profit over cost; a large mortality saving; the same scale of dividends as in the past two years; a low expense ratio."

RAILROAD HEALTH TALKS COMPLETED BY MECHLING.

Series of Fifteen To Be Followed By Series of Addresses By Professional Men.

Dr. H. E. Mechling yesterday completed a series of "health talks" which he has been giving at noon-time to the employes of the L. and N. shops and which have been provided for by the Railroad Department of the Y. M. C. A., under the management of Secretary H. N. Conley. Over 400 men heard yesterday's talk, which was given in the machine shop. For fifteen weeks Dr. Mechling has been speaking at noon one day of each week to the shopmen on some health topic of interest and value to them, and yesterday many of the men expressed their appreciation to Dr. Mechling.

Secretary Conley is planning for a series of noon talks on educational subjects which will be of especial benefit to the railroad and shopmen. This series will be followed by "Lessons From Some Personal Experience of My Work," and arrangements are being made for representative men of various professions to tell of some important incident in their lives. A merchant, a manufacturer, a physician, a lawyer, a minister, a public official, an editor, a railroad official and a college president each will speak to the shopmen.

BUILDING PERMITS TAKEN OUT AGGREGATE $41,000.

Largest of Five New Structures To Be Apartment House At Second and Lee Streets.

Permits for new buildings, the estimated cost of which will aggregate $41,000, were issued yesterday by Samuel U. Webb, of the Building Inspector's office. The largest of these proposed new structures is a three-story apartment house to be erected on the northeast corner of Second and Lee streets. It will be the property of H. J. Schelrich, and will cost about $15,000. It will cover a piece of ground 45x112 feet.

V. L. Baker took out permits for the erection of six dwelling houses on Edgeland avenue, 600 feet southwest of Baxter avenue. They will cost $15,000.

George E. Spurler was given a permit to have erected a two-story frame dwelling on the southwest side of Barrett avenue, 300 feet westwardly from Longest avenue. It will cost $3,000.

H. L. Nevin will erect a two-story frame dwelling house on the southeast side of Edgeland avenue, 470 feet southwest of Baxter avenue, at a cost of $3,800.

John Ouerbacker took out a permit to build a two-story brick residence on the northeast corner of Everett and Glen Mary avenues. It will cost $5,250.

Southern Railway

Is the Shortest Line to

ST. LOUIS.

Two Daily Trains. Parlor, Sleeping and Cafe Cars

TO KEEP M'KINLEY DAY BY WEARING CARNATIONS.

The Louisville McKinley Memorial Association will observe the sixty-fourth anniversary of President William McKinley's birthday to-day by wearing carnations, the favorite flower of the martyred president. The association has purchased 3,000 carnations which its members will distribute to-day, but they urge all citizens to buy a carnation and wear it to-day in honor of President McKinley. Many carnations were distributed yesterday and many more will be distributed.

THROUGH SERVICE RESUMED

—ON—

The Henderson Route

—TO—

ST. LOUIS, EVANSVILLE AND WEST.

Commencing To-day all Trains on THE HENDERSON ROUTE Will be Operated on Schedule Time.

NOMINAL BOND

Asked for Dr. Murphy by Her Counsel.

AARON KOHN SAYS "IT'S AN OFFENSE TO DEFEND HER."

BACK TAX CLAIM SET UP AGAINST WATER COMPANY.

CASE FILED BY A. J. BIZOT.

Dr. Sarah Murphy, charged with causing the death of Catherine L. Bryant by an attempted criminal operation, was presented in the Criminal Court yesterday afternoon, and, through her counsel, waived arraignment to the indictment which the grand jury returned against her on Saturday. Aaron Kohn and J. T. O'Neal and Merrit O'Neal were on hand in her behalf, while Joseph M. Huffaker, Commonwealth's Attorney, and Loraine Mix, his assistant, appeared for the prosecution. However, Mr. Kohn alone addressed the court in the interest of the defendant. He made a motion for bail and demurred formally to the indictment. The demurrer was docketed for argument Saturday, when its legal phases will be considered.

He then turned his attention to the motion for bail. In accordance with agreement with the Commonwealth, the motion was submitted on the record of proof taken before the Police Court. Mr. Kohn reviewed parts of the testimony and summed up in the three following points: First, that the Commonwealth had failed to prove a single act connecting the defendant with the girls' death; second, that no witness was produced who had sworn absolutely that death had been caused by an abortion or attempted abortion; third, that there was no proof to show that an abortion had caused death. Mr. Kohn expressed the view that the evidence was of such a trivial nature as would prevent any judge conversant with the law from giving it to a jury and would deter any prosecutor familiar with his duty from asking for a conviction upon its strength alone. Mr. Kohn depicted Dr. Murphy as "poor and helpless, and with no friends, and hounded and pursued," and said that it was even "an offense to defend her." He expressed the view that $500 would be an excessive bond in her case and asked the court to fix it at practically a nominal figure.

Mr. Mix, for the Commonwealth, argued briefly that there was ample ground for a trial of Dr. Murphy on the evidence in possession of the prosecution over and above that given by the physicians. Judge Pryor stated that he would read the record and announce his decision this morning.

Verdict For and Compromise.

The case of Charles T. Smith, who had sued the Louisville Railway Company for damages of $15,000 was settled while it was in the hands of a jury in Judge Gordon's court. The terms of compromise were withheld. His wagon and a car collided at Baxter avenue near Highland on June 15, 1906, and his right ankle was crushed. He also suffered internal injuries. The defendant charged contributory negligence.

In the case of Ruby Kate E. Crawford against the Louisville Railway Company for damages of $11,050 a jury in Judge Field's court returned a verdict for the defendant. The plaintiff's buggy and a car came into collision and her left collar bone was broken and left eye injured. The railway company represented that the motorman was not to blame.

Seek To Tax Water Company.

The question of whether the Louisville Water Company should pay State taxes because it is a separate corporation, and in a measure is being conducted solely for profit, was raised by a suit filed yesterday afternoon by A. J. Bizot, County Revenue Agent, in which he is represented by Lane & Harrison and Maj. W. D. Sanders. He asks taxes amounting to $25,673.48 for 1906 and a 6-per-cent. penalty amounting to $1,540.41. The total value of the company's personality is placed at $2,204,975. The Court of Appeals has recently declared the Water Company a separate and distinct corporation. The revenue agent is, therefore, testing the question whether, as a separate corporation, the Water Company should not be required to pay State taxes. A receiver for the company is asked.

Hall Murder Case Continued.

The case of A. C. Hall, charged with the murder of Albert Murphy last October at Murphy's house, near Preston and Chestnut streets, was called for trial in the Criminal Court yesterday morning, but continued for the defense because of the absence of witnesses. It is believed that Hall will plead insanity. The two men quarrelled over a transaction involving a cow, and Hall is charged by the Commonwealth with having gone to Murphy's house and shooting him as he lay sick in bed. Mrs. Murphy, who tried to save her husband, was shot in the arm.

Stole Guns From Frank Fehr.

Charles Williams, tried on the charge of stealing $465 worth of personal property from Frank Fehr, was tried in the Criminal Court yesterday and sent to the penitentiary for three years. An English shotgun worth $300, a Colt's shotgun worth $100 and a Winchester rifle, besides some clothing, made up the articles taken. Several days ago, when brought into court, Williams said that he was willing to plead guilty. Later he made a statement to the jury to the effect that he had only received the stolen property from another negro.

Wants To Collect Note.

McClure Hoke yesterday sued G. E. Zimmerman to enforce collection of a note for $300. It is charged that Zimmerman borrowed the money on the note from the Southern National Bank and that the plaintiff went his security. Hoke says that when it was due, August 28, 1906, ninety days after the loan had been made, Zimmerman did not meet the liability and he had to pay it. Several weeks ago Hoke and Zimmerman had a personal encounter on a street car which terminated in the Police Court.

Three Wills Are Tendered.

That of David Palmer, dated March 1, 1905, in which he gives his property to his widow, Mary Palmer. At her death the estate is to be divided among the testator's heirs-at-law. C. H. Duncan is named executor without bond.

That of George J. Harping, dated January 18, 1906, in which he gives his property to his widow. No executrix is named.

That of Amanda Johnson, dated November 29, 1906, in which the property is bequeathed to George P. Burks. No executor is named.

Court Paragraphs.

—John James, found guilty of grand larceny, was given three years in the penitentiary.

—The Herndon-Carter Company confessed judgment on $1,000 worth of omitted personalty for five years.

—The grand jury returned an indictment against Howard Brown on the charge of shooting at without wounding, and adjourned until this morning.

—The case of the American Tool Company against the Acme Gas Company for $22,000 because of an alleged breach of contract in the construction of a gas producer went to trial in Judge O'Doherty's court.

Court of Appeals Decisions.

George C. Bottom vs. George Fultz.—Filed January 16, 1907.—(To be reported.) Appeal from Fayette Circuit Court.—Opinion of the court by Judge Lassing. First—Wills—Married Women—Support of Husband—Exemption Against Her Debts—Public Policy.—A devise by a wife to her husband of "all my estate of every description to be held by him for my two children, with authority to sell and convey and reinvest the proceeds of my real estate, and any money, choses in action or other securities in any manner he may think best, and the income derived from said estate to be devoted to the support of my husband during life, and should it at any time be held by a court of competent jurisdiction that said rents and profits are liable to be subjected to the debts of my said husband, then in that event I direct that all interest of my husband in my estate shall instantly cease, and thereafter the rents and profits derived from my property shall be paid over to my two children," is not void as against public policy.

Second—Husband—Failure to Renounce—Waiver of Statutory Rights.—Under the statute the wife is empowered to dispose of her property by will, and if in the disposition thereof she has made provision for her husband which is acceptable to him, he may elect if he chooses, to accept the provisions made for him in the will and waive his statutory right to renounce it, the same as the wife may do in the property of her husband.

Third—Same.—The provisions of the will of a wife which were made for the benefit of her husband and to afford him a support during the remainder of his life, or so long as the will should be upheld, are wise and beneficial, and being so it is the sound policy of the law to uphold it.

Fourth—Same.—Failure to Renounce—Election.—Under Kentucky Statutes, Section 2067, as construed by the court, a husband may renounce the will of his wife. This is a personal privilege which he may exercise or not at his pleasure, and his failure to do so amounts to an election on his part to stand by the will, but he has the entire year in which to act.

George B. Kinkead, for appellant; W. Worthington, for appellee.

George E. Leamon's Administratrix vs. Louisville, Henderson and St. Louis Railway Company.—Filed January 15, 1907.—(Not to be reported.) Appeal from Daviess Circuit Court.—Opinion of the court by Judge Settle, affirming.

First—Railroads—Action for Causing Death—Affidavit for Continuance—Absent Witnesses—Interference by Defendant's Agents.—Where an action for damages by the widow against a railroad company for the alleged negligent killing of her husband was filed September 5, 1903, and continued by her until January, 1905, and was then called for trial, the court properly overruled a motion for a further continuance upon the affidavit of her attorneys to the effect that they had three witnesses who had not been found who were on the train at the time deceased was killed, and that they "knew facts concerning the accident that are not known by any other witness, and that said witnesses were intentionally evading the service of process at the request and by the interference of the railroad company," where it appeared that the deposition of one of the witnesses named in the affidavit had been taken and another was present in the court room at the time.

Second—Same.—A refusal by the attorneys or officers of a railroad company to assist the plaintiff's counsel to procure the attendance of plaintiff's witnesses is not a ground for a continuance of a case against the railroad company.

Third—Same.—Discretion of Court.—Whether a continuance should be granted is a matter that addresses itself to the sound discretion of the court, and its action will not be interfered with by this court unless there has been an abuse of discretion which must be made to appear with reasonable certainty.

Bennett H. Young, M. W. Ripy, Sweeney, Ellis & Sweeney, for appellant; Helm & Helm, for appellee.

The Planters' State Bank vs. Phil Schlamp, etc.—Filed January 16, 1907.—(To be reported.)—Appeal from Henderson Circuit Court. Opinion of the court by Judge Lassing, affirming.

First—Banks—Special Deposit—Appropriation to Other Debts of Depositor.—The rule that where one indebted to a bank has money on deposit in the bank at the date upon which a note owing to the bank by a depositor falls due it is the duty of the bank to apply the money on deposit to the discharge of the note, and if it fails to do so it releases the sureties on the note to the extent of such deposit, applies only to general deposits and not to a special deposit.

Second—Same—Discounting Note—Money Left in Banks—Promise to Pay on Checks—Improper Appropriation.—W. C. S. discounted a note for $1,000 executed by him and two sureties at a bank in which he was not a depositor, but at the suggestion of the cashier that it was not convenient to pay him the money on that day, but promised to pay it on checks when presented, and on further request for the money said he would prefer to pay on checks, and thereby delayed payment until a partnership note for $1,500, held by the bank on W. C. S. and another, fell due, when it notified W. C. S. that it had appropriated $750 of the $1,000 note to the liquidation of his $1,500 partnership indebtedness to the bank. In an action by the bank on the $1,000 note payment was resisted by W. C. S. and his sureties to the extent of the $750; held, that the bank had no right to appropriate the $750 or any part of the $1,500 note to the discharge of any part of the $1,500 debt owing to the bank by W. C. S., but was bound to honor his check for the $1,000 special deposit as it had agreed to do.

Montgomery Merritt, for appellant; Clay & Clay, for appellees.

BURIED IN UNIFORM OF LOCAL FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Funeral of John Hallagan Attended By Many Members of Louisville Companies—Many Flowers.

The body of John Hallagan, driver of fire engine No. 2, was buried in uniform in St. Louis cemetery yesterday morning, firemen from his own company acting as pallbearers and an escort of firemen, one from each company in the city, following his body to the graveside. Funeral services were held at his late home, 622 Nineteenth street, at 8:45 o'clock, and from St. Patrick's church at 9 o'clock. The funeral was largely attended by not only firemen, but friends.

Hallagan, who was regarded as the best driver in all the Louisville department, died at Sts. Mary and Elizabeth Hospital of typhoid fever on last Friday afternoon. Death came after an illness of fifteen days, and followed that of Hallagan's sister, who died a year ago of the same disease. He is survived by a wife and two infant children.

The pallbearers at the funeral yesterday were: Thomas Costello, John McNabb, William D. Smith, John Morris, Thomas Callahan, Matthew Heffernan, Samuel Rees, Edward Kennedy.

Members of Hallagan's own company sent an elaborate floral design, that of a broken wheel, for the funeral and many beautiful flowers sent by friends from among the firemen covered his grave.

POLICE OF OTHER CITIES INQUIRING ABOUT TAYLOR.

S. F. Taylor, who is in the Jefferson county jail waiting to answer to an indictment charging him with forgery, is thought by Capt. Maher, Chief of Detectives, to be a much-wanted man. Yesterday Capt. Maher received a request from Chief of Police Sidebottom, of Nashville, for a photograph of Taylor, and the Nashville authorities are of the belief that Taylor defrauded several merchants in that city. A photograph and Bertillon measurements of Taylor were taken yesterday, and his picture will be placed in the local rogues' gallery and distributed among the nearby cities. Yesterday morning Mrs. Taylor arrived in this city from Cincinnati, where her husband was arrested, and at the county jail yesterday said that she would do what she could to defend her husband.

Taylor has admitted to Capt. Maher that he forged the name of S. F. Taylor to a check for $75 on the Columbia Bank of New York, and that he cashed the check at The Seelbach. Taylor says that his real name is Louis Elliott, and that his home is in New York. He insists that this is his first offense.

THE HENDERSON ROUTE

L., H. AND ST. L. RY.

Is now prepared to receive freight at Fourteenth and Market to all points on or reached by its lines.

CAPT. JAMES JACOBS ILL AND CONFINED AT HOME.

Capt. James P. Jacobs, of the Seventh police district, is sick at his home, 1023 Eighteenth street, and probably will be confined for several days. For some time Capt. Jacobs has been suffering with rheumatism and a cold, but up till yesterday he was able to remain at his work. During his illness Lieut. Adams is commanding officer in the Seventh district.

CHICAGO AND RETURN $12.60.

Over Pennsylvania line from Louisville every day on and after February 1. Return limit thirty days.

Revenue Collections.

The revenue collections yesterday were as follows: Whisky, $33,585.31; cigars, $340.95; tobacco, $5,799.42; special tax stamps, $12.50; case stamps, $160; total, $39,898.18.

ROBERT A. HOPPER DIES IN CALIFORNIA

FORMER WELL-KNOWN KENTUCKIAN.

AS MINISTER SERVED AS SUPPLY IN STATE CHURCHES.

IN HIS SEVENTY-THIRD YEAR.

A private dispatch received yesterday tells of the death of Robert A. Hopper, a member of the Christian Church, widely known throughout this State. He died at Santa Ana, Cal., where he had been residing for a short time, on Sunday night, January 27. His death was due to a disorder of the kidneys, from which he had been suffering for some time. His nephew, Lee M. Hopper, editor of the Santa Ana Bulletin, was with him constantly during his last illness.

Robert A. Hopper was born in Nicholas county, Ky., near Millersburg, Bourbon county, April 17, 1834, and was consequently in the seventy-third year of his age. In 1857 he removed to Missouri, spending a short time in Audrain county, whence he went to Shelby county, where he remained until 1866. He began life as a farmer, but during his residence in Shelby he determined to devote himself to the ministry. In 1866 he returned to Kentucky, and the next year took up his residence at Lebanon. After a residence there of a number of years, he was advised by his physician that the winters here were too hard for him, and he made arrangements to spend them in the South. In pursuance of that arrangement, he went to Florida, Mississippi, Texas, Arizona and finally California.

His mortal remains will be laid away at Long Beach, on the Pacific coast, not far from Santa Ana, beside his sister, Miss Sue E. Hopper, who died a little more than a year ago.

While residing at Lebanon Mr. Hopper supplied the pulpits of churches at Hodgenville, White Mills, Hardin county, a country church in Warren county, and at several other places, besides doing a great deal of work as an evangelist.

Mr. Hopper leaves one sister, Mrs. Mollie Turner, of this city, and a brother, James W. Hopper, of the Courier-Journal; a nephew, Lee M. Hopper, formerly of the Louisville Times, and a niece, Miss Anna Logan Hopper, of Louisville. The news of his death was a great shock to his relatives, who knew of his illness, but thought the chances favorable for his recovery.

Died At Tampa, Fla.

A message was received from Tampa, Fla., yesterday announcing the sudden death at that place Sunday of Mr. Arthur Yateman, who moved there from Louisville several months ago. Ellis Yateman married Miss Maggie Harman, of this city, a sister of Mrs. Alice Luebig, for several years connected with the Home Telephone Company, of this city.

SKIN TORTURES AFFLICT CHILDREN

Obstinate Case of Eczema Covered Little Girl's Limbs with Running Sores—Poison Oak Made Boy's Hands and Arms a Mass of Torturing Sores—Sufferers Soon Relieved and Completely Cured—Grateful Mother Says:

"CUTICURA REMEDIES A HOUSEHOLD STANDBY"

"Last year, after having my little girl treated by a very prominent physician for an obstinate case of eczema, I resorted to the Cuticura Remedies, and was so well pleased with the almost instantaneous relief afforded that we discarded the physician's prescription and relied entirely on the Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment, and Cuticura Pills. When we commenced with the Cuticura Remedies her feet and limbs were covered with running sores. In about six weeks we had her completely well, and there has been no recurrence of the trouble.

"In July of this year a little boy in our family poisoned his hands and arms with poison oak, and in twenty-four hours his hands and arms were a mass of torturing sores. We used only the Cuticura Remedies, washing his hands and arms with the Cuticura Soap, and anointing them with the Cuticura Ointment, and then gave him the Cuticura Resolvent. In about three weeks his hands and arms healed up. So we have lots of cause for feeling grateful for the Cuticura Remedies. We find that the Cuticura Remedies are a valuable household standby, living as we do twelve miles from a doctor. Mrs. Lizzie Vincent Thomas, Fairmount, Walden's Ridge, Tenn., Oct. 13, 1905."

LET MOTHERS KNOW

That a warm bath with Cuticura Soap and a single anointing with Cuticura, the great Skin Cure, and purest and sweetest of emollients, will afford instant relief and refreshing sleep for skin-tortured babies, and rest for tired and worn-out mothers.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humor of Infants, Children, and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap (25c.) to Cleanse the Skin, Cuticura Ointment (50c.) to Heal the Skin, and Cuticura Resolvent (50c.), or in the form of Chocolate Coated Pills, 25c. per vial of 60, to Purify the Blood. Sold throughout the world. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston, Mass.

Mailed Free, Cuticura Book on Skin Humors.

CADILLAC 1907

MODEL M $950

With Either Straight Line or Victoria Type Body.



Now ready for delivery. Full line of Cadillacs, one and four-cylinder, and Buick and Peerless Cars on exhibit.

KY. AUTO CO. 1051 Third

WARNING!

In order to prevent the water box of a kitchen range from freezing and bursting in bitter cold weather it is absolutely necessary to keep up the fire in the range during the night. A little trouble will save expense and worry.

Geher & Son

Sellers of Stoves and Ranges

217 West Market Street.

The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Hartford, Conn.,

JOHN M. TAYLOR, President.

PURELY MUTUAL. ANNUAL DIVIDENDS.

Condition January 1, 1907.

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
Loans upon real estate, first lien	$24,651,132 50	Amount required to reinsure all outstanding policies, net, company's standard, higher than that required by any State	$59,552,721 00
Bonds, at cost	25,376,652 06	Liability on account of lapsed policies not surrendered	162,270 00
Stocks, at cost	829,076 25	Policy claims in process of adjustment	345,929 05
Loans upon stocks and bonds	1,280,000 00	Premiums paid in advance	30,170 80
Loans upon policies of this company	1,397,415 00	Dividends credited and left with the company at interest	1,504,287 38
Premium notes on policies in force	415,267 40	Real estate contingent depreciation account	300,000 00
Home office property	1,910,236 60	Unearned interest	37,701 88
Other real estate	7,217,066 70		
Cash in banks	1,530,292 32		
State of New York, Controller's certificates	12,335 20		
Interest due and accrued	942,803 06		
Rents due and accrued	14,742 65		
Market value of stocks and bonds over cost	461,871 50		
Net uncollected and deferred premiums	392,998 32		
	$66,438,038 65		
Less agents' credit balance	81 07	Surplus to policy-holders	4,504,877 47
Total assets	$66,437,957 58	Total liabilities	$66,437,957 58

Number of Policies in Force on paid-for basis, 72,006, Insuring $171,701,156.

SINCE ORGANIZATION.

Received from policy-holders.....$243,767,823.39
Paid to policy-holders.....$247,061,013.63
Excess returned over amount received.....$3,293,190.24

WM. L. SMITH, Gen'l Agent,

304 Urban Building, Louisville, Ky.

"Florida Special"

Observation Sleeper without change to Florida in connection with solid Pullman train, daily except Sunday as follows:

Leave Louisville ..... 7:45 P. M.
Arrive Chattanooga ..... 7:25 A. M.
Arrive Atlanta ..... 11:47 A. M.
Arrive Jacksonville ..... 9:35 P. M.
Arrive St. Augustine .... 10:45 P. M.

"Florida Limited" Leaves Daily 7:50 a. m.

Southern Railway

Illustrated literature and low winter rates on application. City Ticket Office 234 Fourth avenue.

C. H. HUNGERFORD, Dist. Pass. Agent.

"Standard" Sanitary Enameled Ware

For all plumbing requirements, now on display at the show rooms of



The Ahrens & Ott Mfg. Co. Incorporated.

327-329 W. Main st., Louisville, Ky.

Every type of fixture has been erected as though for actual service, and the public is invited to take advantage of the aid such a display, with expert attendants, can render those desiring to select plumbing fixtures.

Walker's Lawn Grass Seed

makes a beautiful velvety lawn much quicker than bluegrass alone and more satisfactory.

Price 25c Pound,

F. Walker & Co.

FLORISTS,

634 Fourth Ave.

Wedding Gifts

Ornamental, Useful, Enduring.

The kinds that please the bride because they are the right kind.

Klauber,

340 Fourth Avenue.



No Fault

to find with the family baking when there's a good cook and Eureka Flour. None better, much not so good, at the same price. Your grocer has Eureka—or will get it for you.

Edinger & Co., 14th and Magazine.

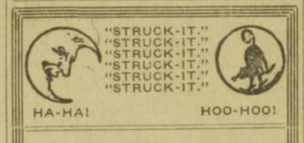


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420 Fifth St. Both Phones.



High and Dry

and filling orders. Lumber for high-water repairs promptly delivered wherever and whenever desired.

J. N. STRUCK & BRO.

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Builders and Contractors.

Phone Main 40. LOUISVILLE, KY.

Bracelets.

We still have a beautiful selection in hand chased and plain.

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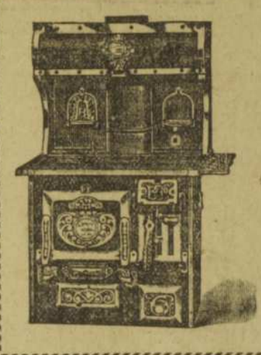
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